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59TH SEMI ANNUAL CATALOGUE

CONTINENTAL PLANT CO.

KITTRELL N.C. U.S.A.

WINTER & SPRING 1912

CLEANEST, HEALTHIEST, AND ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS IN THE COUNTRY OF

STRAWBERRY PLANTS
HEDGE PLANTS
(TO MAKE EVER-
GREEN HEDGES)

FRUIT TREES
SHADE TREES
EVERGREENS

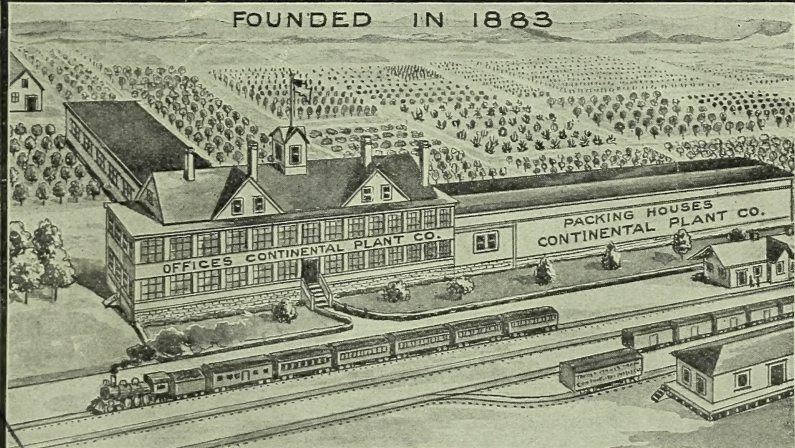
GRAPE VINES
ROSE BUSHES
ASPARAGUS ROOTS

CABBAGE PLANTS
(FROST PROOF SURE
AND EARLY HEADING
ETC - ETC - ETC)

ALL SOLD TO THE PEOPLE AT WHOLESALE RATES SAVING THEM OVER HALF.

LARGEST SHIPPERS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS
IN THE WORLD

FOUNDED IN 1883



ADD 25% TO YOUR STRAWBERRY YIELD - COST NOTHING.

(See Page 3.)

KLINGMAN'S PRICES on
GANDY, KITTRELL, and LADY THOMPSON
berry plants in quantities of 3600 and over.
Also on PEACH TREES in quantities.

On What Page to Find What You Want and Directions as to How to Grow it.

See Pages 33 and 34 for Price-List, 27 for Order Sheet.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY A HOME AND MAKE IT A HOME.—Page 24.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—(Over 100 varieties under test. We are the largest shippers of strawberry plants in the world. Varieties for the garden and for the field. Varieties for home use and for market.) Page 6.

PEACH TREES.—(Ripening from May to November.) Page 12.

APPLE TREES.—(Ripening from May to November, and keeping all winter.) Page 16.

PEAR TREES.—(Ripening from June to December.) Page 19.

PLUM TREES.—(Including the Wonderful Japan Plum, the handsomest, most delicious and most wholesome of fruits.) Page 15.

CHERRY TREES.—Page 20.

PECAN TREES.—(Pecan orchards are proving gold mines.) Page 21.

JAPAN WALNUT.—A large lot of fine trees at $\frac{1}{2}$ usual price. Page 26.

EVERBEARING MULBERRY TREES.—(Splendid shade trees, and worth \$100 apiece for poultry and pigs, as they ripen fruit for months.) Page 19.

SHADE TREES.—(The magnificent Umbrella Trees, handsomest of all the tree world—the Silver, the White and the Sugar Maples.) Page 30.

EVERGREENS.—(The Norway Spruce—a magnificent, large-growing evergreen—the Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, the American Arbor Vitae, etc.) Page 20.

HEDGE PLANTS.—(The Amoor River Privet, the California Privet. Both of these make magnificent, perfect, evergreen hedges the first year (the directions in our Manual being followed) that take the place of fences, last a lifetime, and beautify and refine a home as nothing else can.) Page 31.

FIG BUSHES.—(One of the most delicious and wholesome of fruits. Once started will bear a lifetime without attention.) Page 21.

GRAPES.—(All the leading varieties of bunch grapes, early and late, and also the Scuppernong and James grapes.) Page 29.

ROSES.—(All the most popular, the finest blooming kinds.) Page 22.

ASPARAGUS ROOTS (a bed of which, when once established, will yield for a generation). **RHUBARB** (the earliest of all vegetables, and famous for pies). **HORSE RADISH** (for pickles and sauces invaluable). Page 21.

CABBAGE PLANTS.—(Grown specially for us near Charleston, S. C., and which will produce a surer, finer and two-weeks-earlier crop than those grown under glass.) Page 35.

CHICKENS AND EGGS.—NOTE.—Order from right address, not from us. Page 25.

COLLECTIONS OF PLANTS, TREES, ETC., DELIVERED FREE. Pages 24 and 29. Nothing but these collections delivered free.

IN WRITING ABOUT AN ORDER NEVER FAIL TO GIVE ITS NUMBER AS SHOWN ON RECEIPT SENT YOU

THE TIME TO PLANT.—Always bear in mind that south of the Mason and Dixon line all kinds of trees, plants, vines, bushes, etc., that we sell can be safely transplanted at any time in Fall, Winter or Spring. The colder and damper the ground the better; provided, of course, that it is not frozen or miry. During the cold months, trees, plants, etc., are dormant—asleep—and never know that they are transplanted. Therefore, do all your planting in Fall, Winter or as early in the Spring as possible. Even at the North, planting can be safely done in cold weather if a little litter or coarse manure is used as a protection.

We begin shipping Strawberry Plants October 1st and ship continuously till about April 15th. Fruits and Shrubs, Trees, etc., from October to April.

FREIGHT SHIPMENTS—PLANTS DELIVERED ALMOST ANY DISTANCE AT THE COST OF 10 TO 25 CENTS PER 1,000 PLANTS.—From November 15th to March 1st to 15th, according to the forwardness or backwardness of Spring, plants here are in a perfectly dormant state, and can safely be sent any distance by freight. No degree of cold can injure plants, as we pack them in moss-lined baskets or crates. Nor can delay in transportation hurt them. We have known them to be for months thus packed, and then live and grow splendidly. As the railroad charges by the 100 pounds, plants must be ordered in lots of 5,000 or over to get this low rate. Take note that it is only during the cold months of the year that this mode of transportation is safe, but as this is a good time to plant in the central and southern parts of the country, we ship many millions this way. But freight orders must be placed early, certainly before March 1st, so that plants may be dug and shipped while still in a dormant state.

Increase Your Yield of Strawberries 25 Per Cent at No Cost

Suppose the great railway or manufacturing interests of the country were to discover that they were annually losing 25 per cent of their gross returns. What activity there would be, what millions, yea, what billions, if necessary, would be spent to stop it!

It is a well-known fact that rust and obscure fungous diseases are every year robbing the strawberry growers of the whole country of at least that much of their gross returns. Not only of their profit, mind you, but of their whole product.

No crack, no corner of the land is free from these diseases. They cover the whole country like the dew. During the summer they make their presence known by the dead and diseased leaves, sapping the vigor and vitality of the plant. The result is that when fruiting time comes, the plant lacks stamina—backbone—to stand up to business. And no plant on earth, in proportion to its size, bears as heavy a crop as the strawberry—has as much strain put on it; and unless it is in perfect health the fruit suffers in proportion, both in quantity and quality. This effect is much increased by the peculiar manner in which the strawberry fruits. It fruits on a long stem. If there is rust or disease in the plant, it greedily seizes upon these tender fruit stems as soon as they appear, weakening them and cutting off nourishment from the berry.

As stated, these diseases are obscure. They don't proclaim their presence with a loud voice. But plant an acre in the ordinary run of plants and then another acre in plants free from this disease; pick and sell each separately and then count your dollars. That's your true logic.

Our Method

Alive to the vast importance of this matter and to the utter futility of the ordinary spraying methods, we have adopted a heroic remedy to wipe it out of our plant farms. It is as impossible to eradicate these diseases in the low, close-growing strawberry plant by spraying as it would be to extinguish a house afire on the inside by sprinkling water on the roof. Therefore, before setting we strip every plant to the bone. That is, every leaf is pulled off down to the tiny, unopened bud, thus leaving nothing to harbor disease. The plant is then soured head and ears in a strong liquid fungicide and planted at once on fresh land. This is repeated every year. The result is that the plants we grow and sell are, when they leave us, free from these diseases, and no matter how prevalent they are with you—and they are everywhere—will be but little affected by them for the first year or two, and will bear more and better fruit than plants whose parents were not thus treated. The method involves much trouble and expense, and calls for no little skill in mixing the fungicide just strong enough and not too strong, but it results in the plants that have made our business famous and made it the largest of its kind in the world.

AT THE RATE OF \$700 AN ACRE FROM STRAWBERRIES.

My wife made \$70 clear last year on one-tenth of an acre of strawberries set with your plants.
Genuus, Miss., January 3, 1910.

P. P. McLEONARD.

AN INDIANA CUSTOMER OF SIX YEARS STANDING TELLS HIS NEIGHBOR THE VALUE OF OUR PLANTS.

I have been talking to people about your plants. I tell them they are first-class stock and true to the name. I have been using your plants about six years or more, and they have always given good satisfaction. Give me your price per 1,000 on enclosed order and let me hear from you soon. I may take more orders.
Clark County, Indiana.

HAMILTON JACKSON.

Now, is there room for the shadow of a doubt that plants grown from parent plants thus treated are superior to those not so treated? No! Can you find any other plants with which this precaution is taken? No! Are our prices higher than other reliable growers (we don't mean a few irresponsible mushroom men who are here to-day and gone to-morrow)? No! Lower than most. Shall we be favored with your order? Yes, if your aim is to make success in fruit growing as certain as is possible, and we believe that it is.

SOME OTHER REASONS WHY OUR PLANTS ARE SUPERIOR TO THE COMMON RUN.

They are grown from parent plants which are not allowed to weaken themselves by bearing—fruit bearing, which is seed bearing, being the exhausting process in nature. All blooms are pinched off as fast as they come, so as to enable the plants to throw all their vigor into making stout, vigorous, productive, young plants that will be easy to live, quick to grow off and sure bear heavy crops of fine berries. Then they are grown in the North Carolina hills, the Natural Home of the Strawberry, where even the wild berry attains unrival perfection. It stands to reason that plants grown here, where the soil and conditions suit them so perfectly that nature produces them spontaneously, should be superior to those grown under the less favorable conditions that most plants are that are offered for sale. Nearly every tree or plant has its habitat—its chosen home—where it thrives better and is more productive than elsewhere. And when in a less congenial soil and climate that plant deteriorates; vigor and productiveness are restored by getting stock from the natural home where it retains those qualities. This is the reason that thousands of intelligent and successful growers find that it pays them better to get plants from us for their new settings than to dig from their own bearing fields.

Furthermore, our offices and packing houses are within a hundred feet of express office and freight depot and our nurseries immediately at hand, which gives us an immense advantage in shipping freshly-dug plants. The results are that you get not only thoroughly vigorous, true to name plants, that will reach you fresh as when they are dug, but plants absolutely free from disease, that are making berry growing unprofitable to so many. There is no strawberry weevil within hundreds of miles of us.

\$600 FOR AN ACRE OF STRAWBERRIES.

I set one acre of your strawberry plants and sold \$600 worth of berries from that acre the first season.

Hardin County, Ky., March 17, 1910.

D. L. TALBOTT.

AT RATE OF \$1,055.00 WORTH OF BERRIES AN ACRE.

I set one-fifth of an acre of your strawberry plants and sold \$211 worth.

Jefferson County, Ky., October 7, 1910.

CARL SCHROERBUCKE.

OUR TREES BEAR HEAVY CROP FRUIT THE THIRD YEAR.

The fruit trees I got of you three years ago last spring are full of fruit this year and are every one true to name.

Washington County, Md., September 3, 1910.

J. A. RICHARDSON.

"THE VERY FINEST I HAVE EVER SEEN."

The strawberry plants have just arrived. They are the very finest I have ever seen.

Madison County, Tenn., December 8, 1910.

C. A. DEWSBERRY.

(Principal, Business School.)

FINEST TREES HE EVER SAW.

Trees, etc., arrived and planted. They are the very finest I ever saw.

Guilford County, N. C., January 17, 1911.

J. H. ANDERSON.

BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS GET THE JAMESTOWN MEDAL.

I have long neglected to tell you that I got the Jamestown Medal on strawberries raised from your plants.

Montgomery County, Va., February 10, 1910.

WM. S. BROWN.

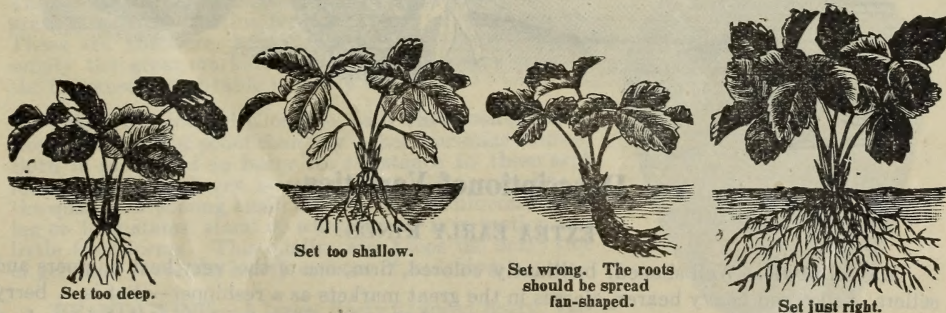
How to Grow the Strawberry

In no other way can man, woman, boy or girl make money as quickly and as surely as in growing strawberries. A few thousand or even a few hundred plants, a small plot of land, our fruit manual telling how to grow them, a little industry, a city, town, village or even an average rural neighborhood within reach. Result, a handsome profit developing into an independent living. The strawberry yields a fine crop in twelve months, or much less, if good plants are set in the Fall. Late Winter and Spring-set plants bear a full crop the Spring of the following year. With late Winter or Spring-set plants it is best to pinch off all blooms the first Spring and thus insure an immense crop at the time named.

The strawberry can be grown on almost any conceivable kind of land, but gives the largest and finest crops on a naturally moist, but not wet soil. Stable manure, at the rate of, say 20 large loads, and wood ashes at the rate of a ton to the acre, both scattered broadcast and thoroughly mixed with the soil, form a perfect manure for the crop. Lacking these, a good fertilizers, whose analysis (as printed on the bag) shows 3 to 4 per cent ammonia, 6 to 8 per cent phosphoric acid and 8 to 10 per cent potash, will do nearly as well. Any quantity up to a ton or more an acre can be used, if broadcasted and thoroughly mixed in.

If only a limited quantity can be used—say, 400 to 600 pounds to the acre—it should be sown in the drill and thoroughly mixed with the soil before planting. Too much stable manure or ammonia in any form makes plant growth at the expense of fruit.

For field culture set in rows $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet apart (as it is necessary to economize land or not,) with the plants 15 to 18 inches apart in the row. For garden culture, where space is limited, set in rows 15 inches apart each way. But between each series of three rows there must be a two-foot alley or walkway. Set the plants just deep enough to cover the roots well and no deeper. Spread out the roots well. See the following illustration:



\$345.00 AN ACRE WITHOUT EXPERIENCE.

I realized \$345.00 from one acre of your strawberry plants. I think this does pretty well with no experience. I want to set more largely in the spring.

Jefferson County, Ky., December 8, 1910.

WILL F. HARDY.

\$350.00 AN ACRE.

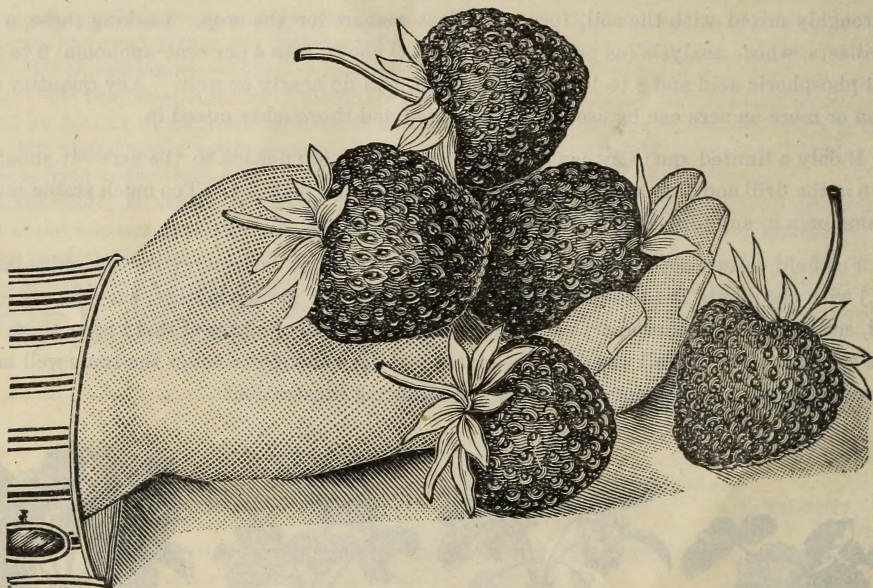
I sold 3,500 quarts from one acre of strawberries (plants bought from us), the first crop, for \$350.00, f. o. b. my depot. Bibb County, Ala., December 5, 1910.

S. F. LAWRENCE.

Give shallow cultivation with hoes in the garden plot and with horse cultivator and hoes in the field-grown plants, often enough and late enough to kill all weeds and grass as fast as they come. Clip all runners as fast as they grow out. This is important. Otherwise you will have a tangle of plants (the richer the soil the denser the tangle) all at the expense of berries.

At the North, or where the temperature drops to near zero, cover the beds with straw or litter, just as hard freezing weather sets in. Straw or any kind of litter will answer, but it must never be put on too heavy, but only deep enough to considerably lessen, but not to entirely protect the ground from freezing. The only mulch needed in less frigid regions will be enough straw scattered around the plants in Spring to keep the berries clean. At least a month before growth begins in the Spring, the plants should be top-dressed (when not wet with dew or rain) with 500 to 700 pounds per acre of fertilizer, containing as near as practicable the properties given above. For "How to Grow Strawberries Between Fruit Trees," see Fruit Tree Department.

Full directions for growing strawberries and all kinds of fruit and how to protect strawberry blooms from frost is given in our 100-page Manual, which is free to buyers of plants or trees to the value of \$5.00 or over, when asked for.



Description of Varieties

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

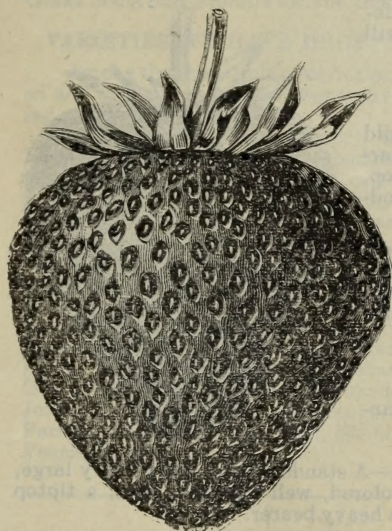
EXCELSIOR.—Well shaped, brilliantly colored, firm, one of the very best shippers and sellers, a sure and heavy bearer, classes in the great markets as a reshipper—that is, a berry firm enough to reship to the smaller markets, and therefore commands a high price. In a word, the standard, extremely early berry for all parts of the country. Plant growth vigorous on all soils. Blossoms perfect, pollenizing itself and any imperfect blooming kinds planted near.

\$51.00 FROM 1,000 PLANTS.

Two years ago I ordered 2,000 strawberry plants from you. I let a friend have 1,000. From the other 1,000 I sold \$51.00 worth of berries. Everybody said they were the finest berries they ever saw.
Durham County, N. C., October 19, 1910.

W. E. HARRIS.

EXCELSIOR, like Lady Thompson and Klondike, has one rare and most valuable quality. If killed down by frost, even when in full bloom and berry, it will put out anew and still make a heavy crop. This and the fact that it is drought proof—bearing a full crop rain or no rain—gives it an absolute superiority over all other extra early kinds, except possibly Missionary, which, as far as tested, even surpasses Excelsior.



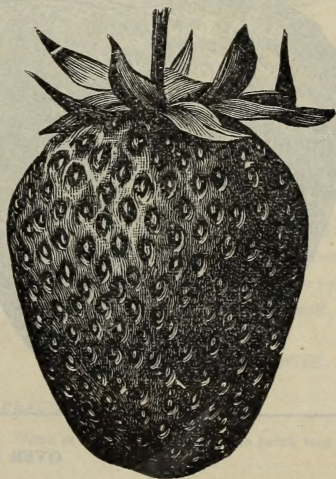
HEFLIN'S EARLY.—Largest, most brilliantly colored and most strikingly beautiful of all berries. Has not been fully tested in the North and West, but in the East and South it is glorious. Very early, right on the heels of Excelsior. King of markets wherever it shows itself. A truly glorious Southern berry.

MISSIONARY.—A very early variety that is proving highly valuable as a market berry wherever tested. Blooms perfect, self-pollenizing. Good to plant with Virginia. Promises to rank with Virginia as the very heaviest bearer of all the extra early kinds.

VIRGINIA.—A large, extra early new kind of high value. In many regions it is the most productive of all the earliest sorts. Pollenize by planting every fourth or fifth row in Excelsior, or add one-fourth as many Excelsior as there are Virginia; open the bundles, mix all the plants thoroughly and plant as you come to them. Missionary also pollenize it well.

EARLY TO MID-SEASON KINDS.

IMPROVED LADY THOMPSON.—This is really only the genuine, Simon-pure Lady Thompson, unmixed with inferior kinds, which, by clean, careful culture in this region, the natural home of the strawberry, has retained all of its astonishing old-time vigor, enabling it to resist drought and frost better and to give such enormous crops of fine fruit on all kinds of soils and in all sorts of seasons. Its large size and mild flavor makes it great for table or for market. Lady Thompson ranks with Klondike and Excelsior, as the great standard varieties for all regions of the country. These are the sure, heavy bearing kinds that mostly supply the great markets and make strawberry growing the immensely profitable industry that it is.



Like Excelsior and Klondike, **Lady Thompson** is nearer frost and drought proof than any other varieties known. Both in plant and in berry its resistance to these arch foes of the strawberry is astonishing. Not only has it the quality of coming again if killed, but its blooms, growing on long stems, stand up when the air is in motion and little frost forms. This quality also keeps the berry free of grit and saves the heavy expense of mulching.

BRANDYWINE.—A large, finely flavored berry, valuable for the reason that its ripening season is longer than that of almost any other variety.

SENATOR DUNLOP.—Throughout a large region of the United States this is the standard market and table berry. It is everywhere very productive of firm, splendidly colored, well flavored berries. In short, it ranks with the half dozen or so most valuable varieties. Especially suited to the Northern, Western and Central regions of the country. There it is truly at home, suiting the soil and climatic conditions perfectly, standing the longest droughts and giving the largest profits year after year. Eastern-grown Dunlop plants succeed the best out there, the change helping and strengthening them, it seems.

KLONDIKE.—One of the few great standard varieties. Productive, firm, brilliantly colored. Famous on all markets as a capital shipping and selling berry. This magnificent variety is so firm that it classes as a reshipper—a variety that is firm enough to distribute from the great markets to the smaller ones. As such it commands top notch prices. In this respect it ranks with Excelsior (the king of all early kinds), Lady Thompson and Gandy, Aroma, etc. We have the genuine, pure, Southern strain. Like them, succeeds everywhere. Frost never defeats a crop, but like Excelsior and Lady Thompson, will put out again and make a crop even if killed down.

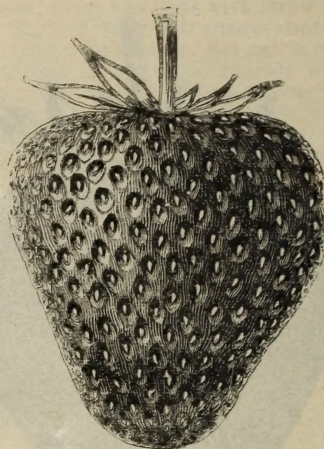
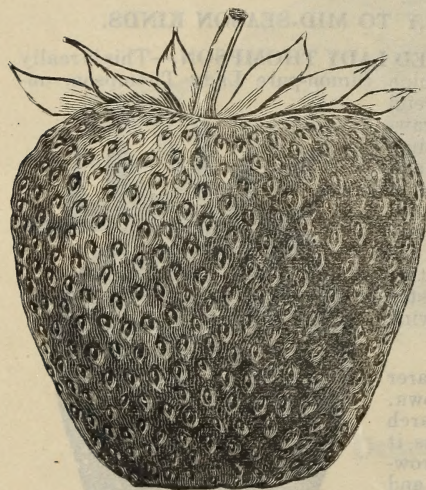
MID-SEASON VARIETIES.

HAVERLAND.—Enormously productive of large, mild flavored berries. Unsurpassed for home use or nearby market. Not firm enough to ship far. Pollenize with Dunlop, Klondike or Lady Thompson in same manner as recommended for Virginia.

WARFIELD.—One of the valuable old standard kinds; fine for market or for table, its flavor being among the very best. Ranks with Dunlop as a great berry for the Northern, Western and Central parts of the country. Pollenize with same varieties as Haverland.

LATE VARIETIES.

AROMA.—A magnificent late berry, classing with Gandy and by some preferred to it. Succeeds everywhere.



GANDY.—A standard late berry; very large, brilliantly colored, well flavored, firm, a tiptop shipper and a heavy bearer.

KITTY RICE.—Closely resembles Gandy, classing as a strictly fancy berry. Fine and even more prolific than that grand variety. Pollenize with Aroma in the same manner as recommended for Virginia.

THE WAY TO MAKE MONEY ON STRAWBERRIES.

Plant the kinds that ripen in succession—say Excelsior, Missionary, or Virginia (very early); Klondike and Improved Lady Thompson (early to mid-season); Gandy or Aroma (late). These will never seriously clash in ripening. There will be time to carefully pick and sell one before the other crowds in very much. By this means a grower can handle about three times the acreage with the same number of pickers that he could if he planted varieties that rip-

OVER \$600.00 AN ACRE FROM OUR PLANTS.

I sold over \$600.00 worth of berries from one acre of your plants. Sold some at 40c. a quart. Got 35c. while other berries were selling at 12½c.

Cobb County, Ga., November 7, 1910.

W. T. MOSHER.

SIXTEEN BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS WEIGH A POUND.

In 1908 I bought 8,000 strawberry plants from you. My truck man died, and I had to take charge of them myself. I followed your Manual in every way, and am glad to say I made money on them. I made berries from these plants so large that sixteen weighed a pound. I am still selling them at 25 cents a quart, while all others have sold two quarts for 25 cents.

Bamberg County, S. C., May 31, 1909.

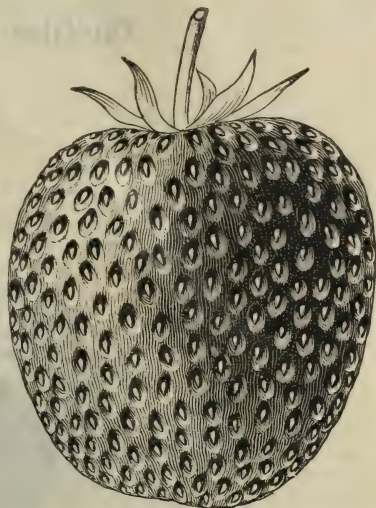
J. M. MURPHY.

ened together. This succession is fully as advantageous where a man grows but a limited quantity for a small town market. Instead of overstocking his market with a glut of berries at anytime he can supply it continuously for many weeks. Also be sure to plant some Tiptop, Great Scott and Florella for the fancy market.

VARIETIES WE HAVE DROPPED AND WHY.

Among the thousands of varieties that we have tested and dropped in the last twenty-five years the following are the most recent:

Tennessee (Dunlop is better), Climax (good, but Virginia is better), Red Bird (good, but Virginia is better), Clyde (poor color), Chipman (rust badly), Shore, Abingdon, Uncle Jim, Echo, Isabella, Morning Star, Potomoke, Beaver, Oom Paul, Advance, Elma, "\$1," Highland (rust badly), Bubach (fine, but Aroma is better), Hoffman (fine, but too shy a bearer), Michel (shy and soft), New Home, Arnout, Stayman, Buster, Lyon, Windsor Chief, Ryckman, Victor, Fisher, Crozier, Beder Wood, Blaine, Cardinal, Colossus, Commonwealth, Crescent, Dickie, Early Hathaway, Enhance, Ekey, Fairfield, Fendall, Glen Mary, Golden Gate, Gov. Rollins, Good Luck, Howard, Hummer, Jesse, Johnson's Early, Mammoth Beauty, Meteor, New York, New Home, Nick Ohmer, Oswego, Parson's Beauty, Cumberland, St. Louis, Saratoga, Sample, Splendid, Superior, Woolverton, Penell, Bradley, Gill.



WHY A PROMINENT TEXAS GROWER WILL HAVE OUR PLANTS.

I have ordered strawberry plants from several places. Yours lived best and made more large berries than any I ever planted.

Hunt County, Texas.

W. B. WHITAKER.

BERRIES GIVEN UP TO BE THE FINEST IN THE COUNTRY.

Berries from the plants I bought of you are given up to be the finest in this country. It was your Fruit Manual.

Gurnett County, Ga., September 11, 1910.

(Mrs.) EMILY C. SMITH.

\$198.75 FROM 5,000 OF OUR PLANTS.

I sent you an order for 5,000 strawberry plants, and they got here all O. K. I set 2,000 of them, and I don't think I lost a plant. I picked this spring as fine a lot of berries as I ever saw, and sold them for \$98.75. They are considered the finest berries on the market here and outsell all others. I let one of my neighbors have 2,000 plants, and he got a little better price than I did. The frost hurt them or we would have done a little better. He got a little over \$100 for his crop. The other 1,000 did well, but the frost got the most of them.

Noble County, Ohio.

MARION OGLE.

BERRY PATCH FROM OUR PLANTS THE SHOW PLACE OF THE TOWN.

The strawberry plants I bought from you two years ago were wonderful. When in bearing last season the patch was the show place of the town.

Carter County, Tenn., January 25, 1911.

J. M. FOLSOM.

CONDITIONS OF SALE.—Under our rigid system of marking trees, plants, etc., it is almost impossible for an error to occur. But if it should, and the wrong variety of any fruit be sent, we will replace it free or refund the money on satisfactory proof of the error. But further than this we will not be responsible in any respect, and all stock is sold on that understanding and no other.

The Giant Tribe of Strawberries.



Ever since the grand old Bubach went down—played out—we have been on the lookout to fill its place with a berry that was at once of the largest size and a sure and heavy bearer. In the search we have tested every variety of any note introduced in the past twenty years—thousands in all. Three years test proves that we have at last found not only its equal, but all things considered, its superior by far. The advantage in growing berries that run uniformly very large, as these do, is that they not only sell much higher, usually twice as high as the ordinary kinds, but being so large, their picking is so much easier and quicker, enabling a very few pickers to pick a comparatively large acreage. No live grower, in the business for the money there is in it, can afford not to plant these three splendid kinds.

TIPTOP.—Similar in plant growth and fruit to the giant old Bubach, but superior to it in both respects. The plant is health and vigor itself. The berries are as large as Bubach was at its first picking, and continue large, not running smaller in later pickings. Its color is also deeper and more uniformly beautiful. Its flavor is of the very best. Lastly, it is a great deal firmer and even more productive than Bubach was at its best, being an enormous bearer. A picker will pick twice as many quarts of Tiptop as of the ordinary kinds, and the berries will sell much higher per quart. Tiptop, like many of the heaviest bearing kinds, having an imperfect or single sexed blossoms, must have a perfect

**BERRIES FROM OUR PLANTS LARGE AS HEN'S EGGS. AN AGENT SELLING PLANTS AT \$25.00 PER 1,000
THROWS UP THE SPONGE.**

A year ago last spring I ordered among other things from you 1,700 strawberry plants. All lived and my crop of berries was the most beautiful sight ever seen. I sent about 200 quarts to my friends, each being as large as a hen's egg. From some plants I gathered two quarts, and the quantity did not diminish the size. I took an agent from a Pennsylvania nursery down to see them. He sells at \$2.50 per 100. He said, "I do not sell plants that produce such berries as these. Why, I never saw the like." A physician here who has raised berries for 40 years and seen them for 60, said, "I did not know that they ever grew as fine as that."

Pittsylvania County, Va., August 29, 1910.

MRS. WILLIAM D. OVERBY.

or double sexed variety planted with it, such as Great Scott or Florella. But this need give no trouble as it can easily be done, as is directed in the case of the Virginia, etc. Ripens early. Plant Tiptop for main crop and pollenize with one-fourth Great Scott or Florella.

GREAT SCOTT.—Ranks next in size, beauty and productiveness to Tiptop, which it resembles closely in splendor of plant growth. Its blooms being perfect it is exactly fitted to plant with the giant Tiptop. A delicious table berry. Ripens early.

FLORELLA.—Forms with Great Scott and Tiptop our trio of giant berries. Being, like Great Scott, a perfect bloomer, it is excellent to pollenize Tiptop or any imperfect bloomed variety. Like the other two it is very large, very productive and will class as strictly fancy on any market, and is like them an excellent table berry. It ripens early.

Our Fruit Tree and General Nursery Department.

WE ARE PIONEERS IN SELLING DIRECT TO THE PEOPLE.

The Lime and Sulphur Spraying Mixture (direction for supplying which can be had free from the Experiment Station of any State) has removed all danger of San Jose scale, no matter if your neighborhood should happen to be badly infested with it. This simple, inexpensive mixture destroys it completely, and in that respect makes fruit growing about as sure and safe as corn growing.

Buyers may feel absolutely safe in buying stock from us, as our trees, plants, etc., are carefully examined by the State Entomologist, then subjected to a far closer scrutiny by an expert in our own employment, and then fumigated so thoroughly that no pests could survive even if present.

HOW TO KEEP TREES TILL THEY CAN BE PLANTED.—If you are not ready to plant immediately upon arrival of the trees, open and unwrap the bundles and heel or trench them in deep enough to cover the roots well, the deeper the better. If the soil is very dry, fill the trench with water, and let it soak in before replacing the dirt around the trees, which should be carefully done, and packed firm and kept moist by occasional watering. If the trees or plants should arrive in freezing weather or chance to freeze on the way (something almost impossible with our packing), don't be at all alarmed. They are used to it where they grow in the nursery. All that is necessary is to see that they thaw gradually, and in a natural way. The best plan is to unwrap them and bury them, roots, tops and all, in moist soil, until they completely thaw. Should this be impracticable, owing to the ground being frozen, a deep burial in moist straw will answer about as well. Or if the trees can be placed unwrapped in a cool cellar and left till they thaw, no harm will result.

WHERE TO PLANT AN ORCHARD.—Orchards planted on hills, where the air is apt to be in motion at night, are much safer from frost. Besides, fruit is apt to do well on elevated, well-drained land. Land even so stony that it cannot well be used for any other purpose will make a fine orchard, and with a little attention will pay better than the pet acre on the farm planted in anything else. Still fruit trees, like other things, do better in proportion to the richness of the soil and the thoroughness of the cultivation.

HOW TO PLANT AND CULTIVATE AN ORCHARD.—Plant apple trees 30 feet apart each way, 50 to the acre. Peach, plum and apricot trees and fig bushes and scuppernong grape vines, 15 feet apart each way, 196 to the acre. Pear and cherry trees, 20 feet apart each way, 100 to the acre. Bunch grapes, 6 feet apart each way, 1,225 to the acre.

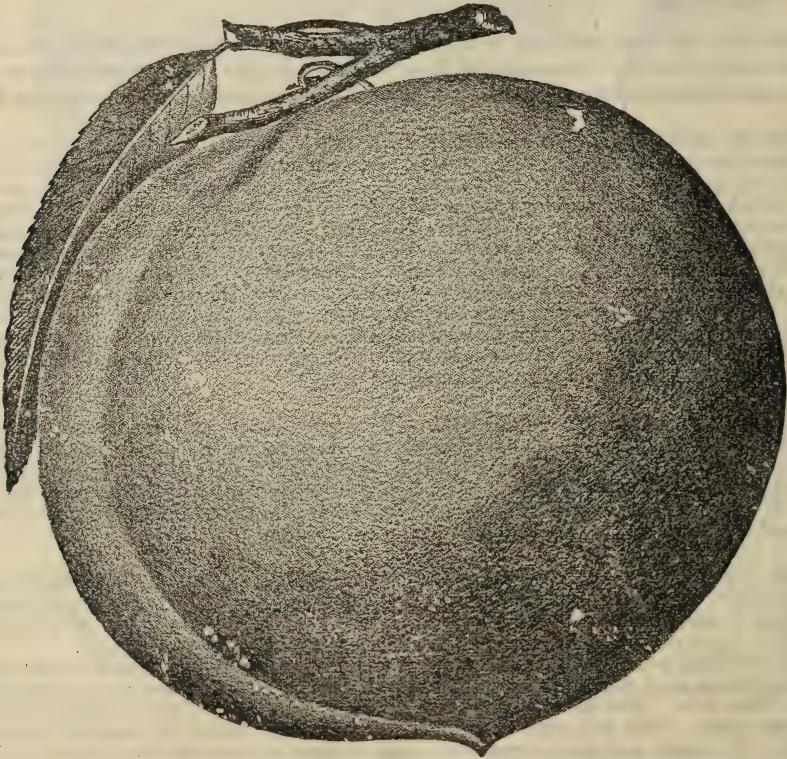
The peach and plum being quicker growing and shorter lived trees than the apple, the following plan is good where the land is limited: In the row between each apple tree set a peach or plum tree. Also between each row of apple trees plant a row of peach or plum trees fifteen feet apart. This will give about 50 apple trees and about 150 peach or plum trees to the acre. The peach and plum trees will begin to bear at two to three years old, and will bear some five or six crops before they crowd the apple trees very much. When they do the peach and plum can be dug out, leaving a fine apple orchard.

Three rows of strawberry plants can be set between each fifteen-foot row of peach trees. Where apples are planted in thirty-foot rows, with no peach trees between, seven rows of strawberry plants can be set between.

To prepare the land for planting of fruit trees, plow thoroughly and as deep as practicable. Open the holes 18 inches deep and two feet square. Fill the hole with top soil near enough full so that the tree set on it will, when the hole is filled, be two or three inches deeper than it grew in the nursery. Spread the roots evenly, having first cut off any bruised ends. Then fill the hole, tramping the earth firmly around the tree. In filling the hole, bottom and top, use only the best top soil that can be scraped up in the orchard. Scatter the clay from the holes as far as possible from the tree. A moderate quantity of well-rotted manure and wood ashes can be used in filling the hole, but it is best not to let them come too near the roots. Always wet the roots before planting. If the soil is dry, set the tree, fill the hole nearly full of earth, and trample it around the tree. Then pour in as much water as will soak in readily, giving it full time. When this disappears, fill the hole and heap it a little with earth, but do not trample it. If trees should appear dry or shriveled when received, a few hours soaking, roots and tops, in water will restore them.

After planting, the orchard should have shallow cultivation often enough to keep down weeds and grass and to keep in moisture. Wood ashes scattered annually around the trees—not too close—makes an excellent fertilizer. If the orchard is sown in cowpeas and the vines left on the land, no other manure will be needed except the ashes. Should the soil be very poor, stable manure in combination with the ashes and peas would be good. But too much such manure—which is rich in ammonia—will make tree growth at the expense of fruit. The trees must be pruned every fall or winter, cutting out all dead limbs and enough of the live ones to prevent crowding and to let in sunlight. This will largely prevent the fruit from rotting.

Full directions for planting, manuring and cultivating an orchard of all kinds of fruit is given in our 130-page Manual, which is free with orders for plants and trees to the value of \$5.00 and over, when asked for.



Peach Trees

Are grown on Virgin soil from natural seed collected in a region absolutely free from "Yellows" and all contagious diseases, and are clean, healthy and well rooted.

See Pages 33 and 34 for Price-List.

EXTRA EARLY KINDS.

EARLY WONDER.—We consider this the most remarkable and the most valuable peach we ever saw. It ripens in May far ahead of any other peaches. In quality it is simply delicious. In size it ranks among the largest peaches. Its color is as brilliant red and yellow as nature could lay on. It is hard to see how more could be desired of a peach—extra earliness, exquisite flavor, large size, brilliant color and great productiveness. But that is not half; its unique virtue is yet to come. It blooms late, and is never killed by frost. We have fruited it for eight years and know this to be a fact. Early Wonder bears a crop every year, even when every other variety fails. This alone quadruples its value. It is a peach that never fails. An orchard in Early Wonder would come in good bearing in three years, and in full bearing in four years, and would prove a gold mine at the high prices for May peaches. Succeeds splendidly all over the country and even as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

Corinth, Miss., Feb. 13, 1910.

Continental Plant Co.,
Kittrell, N. C.
Gentlemen:

You ask me what I think of Early Wonder peach. It is a great peach, as good as the best, a sure bearer, and ripens before all other kinds. But the greatest feature of the Early Wonder peach is its shipping qualities, in fact, it is the only early peach that I ever saw that would bear shipping a long distance. I am an old man 67 years old, was raised in Missouri, a good fruit state, and have had some experience with fruits of all kinds, but the Early Wonder peach is a wonder without a doubt, as it is large, blood red, and looks like it was dead ripe from eight to ten days before it is soft or fit to eat, so you see that makes them ahead of all early peaches as shippers. If I had five acres bearing Early Wonder peaches I would not trade it for a sky scraper in the heart of New York City.

Very truly yours,

H. C. Maccoun

FINE EARLY WONDER PEACHES IN TWO YEARS IN MISSISSIPPI.

The trees I bought of you two years ago made a fine growth. I had splendid, ripe peaches from the Early Wonder this year Copiah County, Miss., December 1, 1910.

H. B. COCKE.

\$5.00 A BUSHEL FROM EARLY WONDER PEACHES FROM TWO-YEAR-OLD TREES.

I ordered thirty-odd trees from you last year. Every tree lived. I ordered some Early Wonder peach trees from you two or three (two) years ago. I sold the fruit this year at \$5.00 a bushel.

Chester County, S. C., December 2, 1910.

E. P. CHANEY.

EARLY WONDER BEAR AT ONE YEAR OLD.

Your Early Wonder Peach is a "peach" indeed. My little, one-year tree last year matured fifteen peaches. Moore County, N. C., February 16, 1911.

Mrs. HELEN M. DANBY.

SNEED.—This is recognized as one of the standard early peaches over the whole country. It follows Early Wonder closely, ripening early in June. It is of good size and is unusually productive; a fairly well colored peach, which is so luscious that when ripe it can be drunk like an orange.

GREENSBORO.—This is a glorious mid-June peach. In size it ranks among the very largest. Its color is an exquisite cream and crimson. Its quality is luscious and melting. Succeeds generally throughout the country and as far south as the Gulf of Mexico.

DEWEY.—This is a large, exceedingly handsome red and yellow soft peach. The trees are fine growers and heavy bearers. It is one of the few really fine varieties that succeeds generally throughout the country and in Florida, where it thrives well, except in the extreme southern part. Follows Sneed closely in time of ripening.

THE EXQUISITELY FLAVORED TABLE PEACHES.

AMBROSIA. (Food of the gods).—The most exquisitely delicious peach yet produced. Clear seed, soft and melting. A revelation in peach flavor. A heavy and sure bearer, ripening in July. Color beautiful cream and crimson. So delicious that it can be eaten with cream without sugar, making it wholesome for even the weakest stomach.

NIAGARA.—An immensely large, brilliantly colored, exquisitely flavored peach of the Elberta type, but much earlier and far superior to it in quality. It seems certain that Niagara will take the lead of the class of the strictly fancy peaches, for it is in size, color and productiveness not surpassed by any of them and not approached in flavor by the best of the giant peaches. July.

EARLY PEACHES.

CARMAN.—Could well be called Carmine from its brilliant red color. A very large peach of excellent quality and immense productiveness. Soft and nearly freestone when ripe. Equally good for home and market, being firm and a fine shipper. In fact, Carman ranks with the great standard peaches of the whole country, the immense commercial orchards of the country being largely planted with Carman and Elberta. Does splendidly throughout the country clear down to the Gulf of Mexico. Ripens in June.

BELLE OF GEORGIA.—Another of the great cream and crimson peaches. An exceedingly showy peach and a good one, too. An excellent shipper, firm and a good carrier, though a freestone, and soft and luscious when thoroughly ripe. Succeeds generally throughout the country down to the Gulf. Early in July.

BURKE.—A mammoth, superb white and red peach, of showy appearance and good quality. Late July and early August. Clingstone.

CHINESE CLING.—A large white peach shaded with red; fine quality. Last of July.

STONEWALL JACKSON CLING.—Similar to Chinese Cling, of which it is a seedling, but a decided improvement on it. A really magnificent peach. Last of July.

MIDSUMMER PEACHES.

ELBERTA.—Easily king of its ripening season. A mammoth gold and crimson peach of excellent flavor. Famous for its vigorous growth, immense productiveness and adaptiveness to all soils and climates. Great for home use, for market, and for all purposes. Thrives generally and even as far south as Florida. Freestone. August the 1st. Caution: There are two if not three or four varieties, differing greatly in merit, called Elberta. We have the genuine Elberta, on which so many millions have been made by the Georgia growers.

NEW PROLIFIC.—Similar to Elberta and one week later. Valuable to keep up the succession of peaches. Freestone.

PLEASED WITH OUR TREES. NEIGHBORS WHO BOUGHT FROM AGENTS GROWING.

Trees received. Everything O. K. My neighbors bought from agents and are growing like thunder. They'll buy from you next time.

Fulton County, Ga., December 12, 1910.

S. J. HERRINGTON.

GLOBE.—A very large, soft, clear seed peach of excellent quality. Early August.

CRAWFORD'S LATE.—Another splendid red and yellow peach. A shade later in ripening than Globe. Freestone. Does well even as far south as Florida.

STONEWALL JACKSON'S FREE.—Said to have originated from a seed brought by a Confederate soldier from the Gettysburg campaign in 1863. A giant gold and crimson peach of excellent quality. Noted as being a sure bearer. Valuable. Latter part of August.

OLD MIXON FREE.—A large, white and red soft peach of fine quality. Late August.

MATTHEW'S BEAUTY.—Another excellent red and yellow peach. Last of August. Freestone.

FALL PEACHES.

WHITE HEATH.—A large, white clingstone peach of excellent eating, canning, preserving and selling qualities. First half of September.

EATON'S GOLD.—A very large, finely flavored gold and crimson peach. Valuable for all purposes. Said to have originated here from a seed sent from Japan before the war, about 1855. Last half September. Clingstone.

ALBRIGHT'S OCTOBER.—A large, white, well-flavored peach for any season, doubly valuable because it ripens so late. First half October. Clingstone.

STINSON'S OCTOBER.—A large, red peach of good qualities—if anything, even later than Albright's. These varieties are often kept till Christmas, and sometimes called winter peaches. Clingstone.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE LEADING VARIETIES OF PEACHES FOR ALL OF FLORIDA, NORTHERN AND SOUTHERN.

JEWEL.—A splendid red and yellow peach of the very best quality. Ripens in early May

HONEY.—A fine cream-colored peach, tinted with red. Famous for its sweet and delicious honey flavor. Ripens early in June.

IMPERIAL.—A large, greenish-yellow peach, tinted with red; of excellent flavor. Ripens late June and early July.

COLON.—A large, fine white and red peach of the Honey type, of excellent flavor. Ripens in late June.

TRIANA.—Another white and red variety of the Honey type, of excellent quality. Ripens late June and early July.

The Japan Plum.

See Pages 33 and 34 for Full Price-List.

This is not only one of the most beautiful and delicious, but also one of the most whole some of fruits that grow. All of the varieties are large, and some as large as good-sized apples. They are really a revelation in plums. They succeed generally, and are about the easiest of all fruits to bear, and the crops they yield are enormous. These soft plums have none of the unwholesomeness of our wild plums. They are the most wholesome fruit that grows, more so even than the peach—even invalids and young children eat these with positive benefit. Once in bearing—and they bear well from two years old up—and you would not take \$25 a tree for them.

RED JUNE.—The earliest of the Japan group of plums, ripening in June. Size very large, color flaming red, quality very good. A sure and exceedingly heavy bearer. Valuable for home use or market on account of its earliness, beauty and general excellence.

CLIMAX.—A cross between the Japan and our native plums, originated by Luther Burbank. Climax ripens soon after Red June. In size, in magnificent coloring, in enormous, amazing productiveness, and in exquisite flavor, it ranks with the best.

ABUNDANCE.—Very large and of indescribable beauty. Closely follows Red June in ripening, and remains in bearing a long time. Rightly named for its immense productiveness. Quality probably equal to any fruit that grows. Begins to bear on good soil at two years old, and rarely or never fails to produce a large crop of the finest fruit.

WHAT AN EX-U. S. POMOLOGIST THINKS OF OUR TREES.

I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the very fine apple and pear trees you sent me as per order during the spring of 1908. I examined each tree carefully and found all free from any fungus or insect disease. They made a very fine growth during the past season.

S. B. HEIGES,

Pewhatan County, Va., April 6, 1909.

Ex-Pomologist, U. S. Dept. Agriculture.

OGAN.—A medium size variety of red and yellow Japan plum. Quality very good. Unique in that it is a freestone plum. You can break it open, take out the seed, and eat it like a soft peach. Ripens about with the Abundance.

WICKSON.—This is another creation of Luther Burbank, that fruit wizard with whose fame the world is ringing. It is a cross between the Japan and our native plum. Wickson is noted also for the beauty of its tree growth and fruit, and for the excellence of its immense crop of fruit. Ripens soon after Abundance.

APPLE PLUM.—Closely resembles an apple in appearance, hence its name. Almost freestone. A very large plum of excellent flavor, ripening in July.

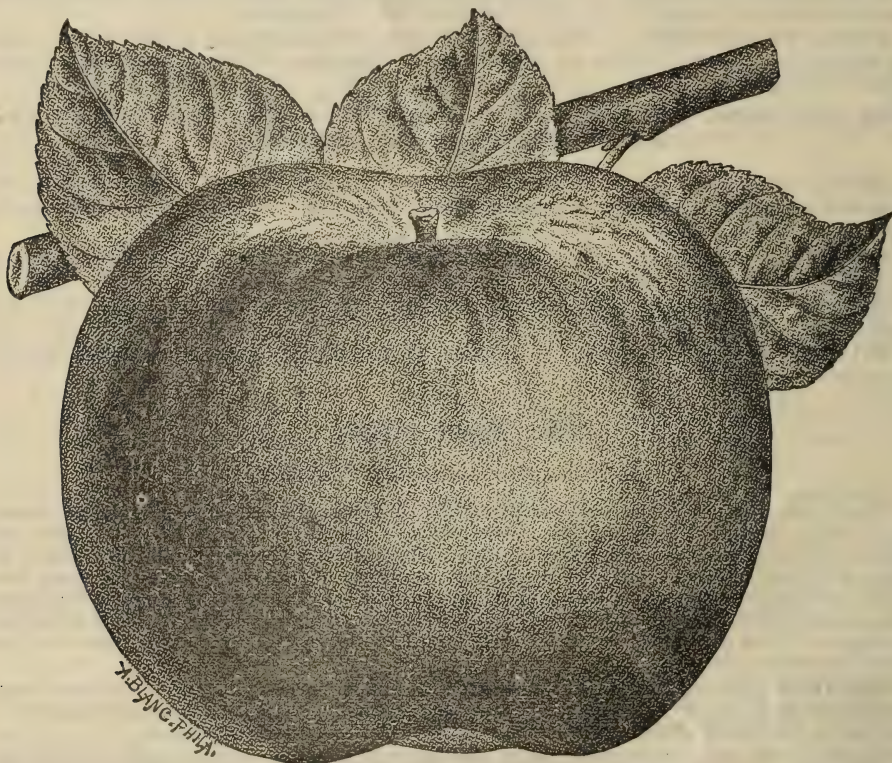
HALE.—A very large and yellow plum, with a peach flavor. Early August.

CHABOT.—Another large, red and yellow plum of good quality, ripening in late August.

WILD GOOSE.—A large, purple-red plum of native origin. Well known for its productiveness and good eating qualities. Early June.

EARLY GOLDEN APRICOT.—A very fine, deep-yellow apricot.

SHROPSHIRE DAMSON.—The finest and most productive of all the damson family. Grown chiefly for preserving, for which it is unequalled.



Our Apple Trees.

With the apple, as with all other fruits, our policy is not to multiply varieties to the confusion of buyers, but to test all kinds and offer for sale only the very best and surest bearing ones. We could cumber our list with ten times as many varieties, some fairly good, some bad, and many indifferent, and could doubtless thuswise increase our sales; but, on the whole, it would work harm to our customers. Therefore, we prefer to offer only the tried and true sorts which we know will give the quickest and best crops.

SPRING AND SUMMER APPLES.

See Pages 33 and 34 for Full Price-List.

EARLY COLTON.—The extreme earliness, large size, beautiful color, fine flavor, and great productiveness of Early Colton make it an exceedingly valuable apple. It ripens in

May, and except the small, old-fashioned May apple, it is the earliest of all apples. It is fully as early as that variety. These unique qualities give Early Colton a position by itself for either home use or for market. It ripens when fresh apples are in great demand, and sells well at home or on the great Northern markets. They can be shipped without refrigerators to these markets by the fast freights which are now on all roads. No refrigeration being required, the freight is low, and money can be made on early apples if they are fine. We know of no surer, sounder investment than an orchard of this magnificent apple. We would mulch like for every customer we have to plant some of this beautiful and delicious variety.

ELLIS EVER-BEARING.—Of course the word ever-bearing is, strictly speaking, a misnomer. No apple tree or any other tree bears all the time. But the Ellis Ever-Bearing apple comes nearer bearing all the time than any fruit that we have seen or have reliable information of. It begins to ripen in June, and extends through July and August. The apples are large, of a beautiful golden color, and of a most excellent flavor. First and last it bears an enormous crop and never fails to bear. Instead of having half a dozen varieties to supply you with fruit throughout the summer, to get all that from one tree is a wonder of itself in the apple world and must make this variety generally popular.

We have the exclusive control of this valuable apple.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT.—This is a very fine apple indeed, good quality, good size, beautiful, with a yellow tint, a sure and heavy bearer. A really delicious apple. Ripens in June.

RED JUNE.—Famous for its striking beauty and also for its sprightliness of flavor. With a coat of flaming red and meat of purest white, it is one of the best known and the most popular of apples. A good bearer, and though only of medium size, a very valuable apple for home use or to sell. Ripens in June, as its name shows.

EARLY HARVEST.—A widely known standard early apple, valuable for its large size, excellent flavor, and is a sure and heavy bearer. Fruit, pale yellow streaked with dull red. Time of ripening, June. Early Harvest is universally popular.

MIDSUMMER APPLES.

SUMMER PEARMAN.—It is a fairly large, dull-colored apple, yellow streaked with red, and not at all attractive to the eye, but of the finest flavor imaginable. Once tasted it will not soon be forgotten. Ripens in early August.

EARLY STRAWBERRY.—Similar to the Summer Rose in quality and appearance, and perhaps even superior to it in beauty. Ripens in July.

HORSE.—A large, old apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying, and for all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold it is a delicious eating apple. We have the genuine old time Horse apples of our daddies and granddaddies. Ripens in August.

FALL APPLES.

MAGNUM BONUM. (Great Good).—The standard fall apple. Famous everywhere for its immense productiveness and unequalled flavor. Really a most excellent and valuable apple. In size it is medium, and in looks nothing extraordinary, but its quality leaves nothing to ask for. King of its season, which is late September.

GRIMES' GOLDEN.—A large, golden-yellow apple of exquisite flavor, ripening in October. A heavy bearer and in all respects an apple of genuine value, and one of the very best of its season.

DONE WITH TRAVELING AGENTS.

I am sending you a list of articles I need. I bought some things from you last fall and quite a lot from a traveling "Agent." was not at all pleased with what the Agent sent, but everything you sent has grown well and looks much better than the others.

Shelby County, Tenn., October 22, 1910.

L. S. CUMMINS.

LATE FALL AND WINTER APPLES.

It is these splendid varieties and their ability to keep all winter till apples come again that gives the apple its boundless popularity and makes it the great food staple that it is, scarcely less indispensable than bread itself. These varieties thrive generally throughout the country, and are, unless otherwise stated, immensely productive in all soils and climates.

THE RABUN APPLE.

This magnificent new apple has received the very highest recommendation of the United States Department of Agriculture. This recommendation is never given except to new fruits of highest value. This apple originated in and is named for Rabun County, Ga. Its special merits are great productiveness, large size, superb coloring, delicious flavor, all wedded to keeping qualities that are not surpassed by any other kind. The Rabun having originated at the South, it stands to reason that it will thrive much farther south than other varieties, few, if any, of them originating there. This also will increase its value a thousand fold. For there are many parts of the South in which the apple—the most wholesome, the most useful, and the surest and easiest to raise of all fruits—does not thrive. A variety that will thrive generally throughout the warmer parts of the country is really priceless. We have the exclusive control of the Rabun, and have to pay a royalty on every tree sold. Hence its price is higher than other kinds. But it is a variety of such great value, especially at the South—and there is reason to believe that it will thrive generally throughout the country—that no one planting only a few fruit trees should fail to plant the Rabun.

WINESAP.—Named for its delicious, sprightly, winey flavor. A standard fall and winter apple, universally popular, known to everybody and liked by everybody. In fact, Winesap has everything in its favor—name, flavor, appearance, and productiveness. Winesap is an immense and never-failing bearer of large, flaming red apples, which color up months before they ripen, making the tree a most striking and ornamental sight through the whole summer and fall. No one can go amiss when he plants Winesap. It keeps all winter.

STAYMAN WINESAP.—A seedling of the famous old standard Winesap. Similar to it in many respects. A heavy and sure bearer and a fine keeper. Thrives in all soils and climates like Winesap. Every orchard should contain some Stayman trees. The fine flavor and beautiful appearance of this apple make it a good seller, and no variety could surpass it for home use.

YORK IMPERIAL (called also Johnson's Fine Winter).—A very large, round, flattish, whitish apple, speckled with red. Meat yellowish and of good flavor.

MAMMOTH BLACK TWIG (called also Arkansas Black).—Said to be a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in appearance and flavor. A very large, blackish-red apple of first-rate flavor. Ranks with those fall kings, Winesap, Stayman and York Imperial, as surpassing all others as they do in the few great essentials of a first-class fall and winter apple—productiveness, flavor, beauty and “keepingness,” if we may be allowed to coin a much-needed word.

RED LIMBERTWIG.—A very large, pale-yellow apple, speckled with red. Flavor rich, juicy and equal to the very best. A very fine apple, keeping all winter.

YATES.—A small, red winter apple, famous as a keeper and for its most delicious flavor.

BISMARCK.—Tree dwarfish and noted for the earliness at which it comes into bearing. Fruit of fine flavor, large and strikingly beautiful. A magnificent October apple.

SIBERIAN CRAB.—Grows in clusters with long stems. Makes the best and most beautiful of preserves.

NEVER LOST ONE OF OUR TREES.

I have never had a fruit tree to die since I began to buy from you, and you always sent me the best trees I ever saw.

Richland County, S. C., December 7, 1910.

(Miss) MARY DARGAN.

Everbearing Mulberry Trees.

These trees are exceedingly rapid growers, and come into heavy bearing in three or four years. Then for months they continue to ripen large quantities of fine, large fruit good to eat and of the highest value for poultry and hogs, which can be penned around trees and kept fat and healthy. No raiser of chickens or poultry of any kind can afford to be without them if they cost \$5 a tree.

Our Pear Trees.

See Pages 33 and 34 for Price-List.

Pears do well with or without cultivation. Some think they do best entirely without cultivation after the first year or two. The magnificent Kieffer pear certainly thrives well in the hardest yard or lot, along fences and garden walks.

EARLY HARVEST.—A large, yellow, pink-cheeked pear of good quality. An exceedingly handsome variety in both tree and fruit. Ripens early in June. The extreme earliness, far ahead of all other kinds, gives it a high value for home use and for market.

KOONCE.—Similar to the Early Harvest. A very fine pear, ripening in June.

EARLY GREEN SUGAR.—A small, green pear of excellent flavor. Very productive and said never to fail. July.

BARTLETT.—A magnificent, large, yellow pear, rich and juicy. Easily king of all August pears. A variety of very high value indeed that should be planted in every orchard.

SECKEL.—A small, brown, russet-red pear, popular for its sweet flavor. Late August.

JAPAN GOLDEN RUSSET. WILDER'S EARLY. Two other fine pears.

LE CONTE.—Strikingly beautiful in tree and fruit. Immensely productive of very large, yellow pears of fine quality. September.

GARBER.—Of Oriental origin like Le Conte and Kieffer, and, like them, amazingly productive. A large yellow, pink-cheeked pear of excellent flavor, rich, juicy and luscious. Late September.

KEIFFER.—The largest, handsomest and most productive of all pears. A huge lump of gold, brilliantly tinted with red when ripe. Ripens in late October and November and keeps well all winter. Trees easy to live, quick to grow off, and early to bear. We know single trees of Kieffer that bear over ten bushels year after year without ever failing. Good quality when ripe. This superb fruit, the king of all late pears, has been discovered to have one immense advantage over all other pears, and indeed of most other fruit—the tree is proof against the San Jose scale.



1 BUSHEL FROM A 4 YEARS OLD
KEIFFER PEAR TREE.

EVERY TREE LIVED AND MADE BEST GROWTH HE EVER SAW.

Every fruit tree ordered from you last year lived and made the best growth I ever saw.

Randolph County, Ala., February 25, 1909.

J. F. LEE.

Our Cherry Trees.

Few trees combine the useful and the ornamental in as large degree as the cherry. They make an exceedingly handsome shade tree, worthy of a place in every yard or lawn. Or they can be grown in any spare or waste space or corner, no matter how rough and stony, needing no cultivation after the first two or three years, and they are very long-lived. There are cherry trees at this place that have been in constant bearing for nearly half a century. Scarcely any fruit is surer to "hit" than the cherry. Spring after spring the trees can be counted on with almost absolute certainty to produce a fine crop of fruit, ripening in early May when fruit is most palatable and most essential to good health.

We offer the best of the improved varieties, which in size and flavor are an immense improvement on the old kinds. In fact, no tree fruit ripening anything like as early as they do (beginning at the very first day of May) is near as luscious and universally popular.

EARLY PURPLE.—A large, luscious cherry, rich purple in color. Ripens here at the very first of May with the earliest strawberries. Its fine flavor makes it valuable for home use and its size and earliness for market. Succeeds in the hilly country everywhere. Fails near the coast.

BLACK TARTARIAN.—Another splendid, large, black cherry, of same habitat as Early Purple. Ripens in May.

GOV. WOOD.—A very handsome, large, yellow cherry of sweet, delicious flavor. Same habitat (the hill country) as Early Purple.

SHORT STEM MAY.—An old standard variety whose fine quality and unsurpassed productiveness makes it immensely popular.

ROCKPORT.—A very fine red cherry of first-rate quality belonging to the same class as the preceding varieties.

MAY DUKE.—A very fine, large, dark red cherry that succeeds not only in the hills, but also lower down toward the coast than the above mentioned kinds do.

EARLY RICHMOND.—A fine, large cherry of brilliant red color. Same habitat as May Duke.

ENGLISH MORELLO.—An improvement on the Old Morello. About the same habitat as the two preceding kinds.

Evergreens.

Pyramidal and American Arbor Vitæ and Norway Spruce we can ship in splendid, extra large sizes, with hills of earth attached to roots and wrapped in burlaps, at \$1.00 each. Medium size, 50 cents. See below.

PYRAMIDAL ARBOR VITÆ.—This is one of the handsomest and thriftiest of the evergreen family. Succeeds where even other kinds fail. 50 cents.

NORWAY SPRUCE.—The most popular of the spruce family. Grows twenty to thirty feet tall, throwing out a mass of graceful leaves from the ground to its tapering point. 50 cents.

AMERICAN ARBOR VITÆ.—Lower growing and more bushy in its habits than the Pyramidal. Fine to plant singly on lawns. Makes a hedge of surpassing beauty. 50 cents.

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA.—Famous the world over for its magnificent foliage and blossoms and for their great fragrance. Grows into a large tree and lasts for centuries. \$1.00.



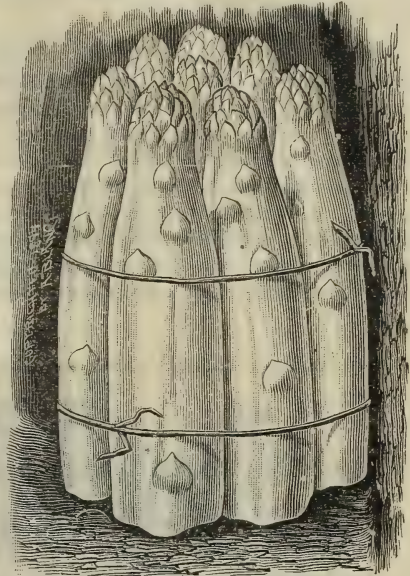
An excellent representation of the magnificent
Pyramidal Arbor Vitæ.

Rhubarb.

Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, is exceedingly easy to grow, and like asparagus, once set lasts for years. It is much earlier than asparagus. At the very first hint of Spring the leaves put out, or with a little trouble they can be forced at any time in Winter. The edible parts are the stems of the long leaves. These can be cut as fast as they come in Spring, and, stewed with sugar, make most delicious and wholesome pies, tarts, and sauces. Stewed rhubarb also makes a most excellent breakfast dish. In all respects it may be used in the place of cranberries. What adds to its value is that rhubarb comes in the very earliest Spring, when acids are so grateful to the taste, so wholesome, and so necessary in household economy.

Asparagus Roots.

No garden is complete and no housewife has justice done her unless provided with a bed of this excellent and most wholesome vegetable. Coming as it does, next to the earliest of vegetables (rhubarb being the earliest), its value is very great. It is most beneficial in bladder and kidney troubles. A bed once established will give an abundant supply for a generation. We can supply either of the following leading kinds: Palmetto, Giant, Argen-teuil, or Conover's Colossal.



Horse Radish.

It is easy to grow as a weed, and every good housewife knows its great value in the making of sauces and seasonings. Once used in pickle it will never be gone without. Horse radish sauce is one of the chief appetizers of the golden old-time Southern cuisine. It is also one of the few sauces or condiments that is pronounced by the best authority to be perfectly wholesome. A dozen plants will supply a large family for a lifetime, and it grows and multiplies very fast.

Fig Bushes.

We grow the Brown Turkey Fig, the most generally successful of all varieties of this delicious and wholesome fruit.

Pecan Trees.

It costs but little to plant a pecan orchard and next to nothing to maintain it, and it will in a few years come into bearing and be a source of income for generations. Pecans also make very fine shade trees. A grove of them would be a grand ornament to any place, and at the same time bring in a great deal of money without a cent's outlay, as they need no cultivation after the first few years.

We offer both the seedlings (trees grown direct from the seed) and the budded trees, which are the seedlings budded with the larger paper shell kinds. The seedlings are sure and heavy bearers, but the nuts are not so large.

OUR TREES FINE AND MAKE FINE GROWTH, WHILE OTHERS DIE OR MAKE POOR GROWTH.

About seven years ago I ordered a lot of trees from a Southern nursery, and took great pains to plant them right. The next year I lost four of one variety; since then from one to two die each year. Three years ago I ordered trees from you to replant with, and have not lost a single tree. Besides, they are about as large as some of those four years older. Have been getting strawberry plants from you for the last six years. The plants are free from disease of any kind and the berries are the talk of the neighborhood. Will send you another order next winter.

Logan County, Ky., January 13, 1909.

M. B. GILL.

Our Rose Bush Department.

(Large, two-year, hardy, field-grown bushes.)

Collection of one dozen best roses (your selection) \$2.50, delivered free. We to substitute of any kind is sold out.

Safe upon its pinnacle of beauty, of fragrance and of sentiment stands the rose, the diadem queen of flowers. To her all the world pays homage, and few are the homes in that broad region of the earth which she scepters, be they ever so humble, in which she in some of her myriad of guises is not found growing. Of course it would be as impossible to find a rose that was not beautiful as to find ice that was not cold, or sugar that was not sweet. The plainest, commonest rose is a thing of beauty, and, therefore, according to the poet, also a joy forever. But roses differ from other roses in glory, even as the stars do. All are beautiful, but some are beautifuller, and still more beautifullest. In our list will be found the queens of this queenly flower, varieties selected for their surpassing beauty and for their vigor in producing abundant flowers. We endeavor to give in parenthesis the pronunciation of the French names.



RED ROSES.

To every buyer of one dozen or more roses we will send free our leaflet, telling how to plant, manure, cultivate, prune and care for them year in and year out.

METEOR.—Vivid, glowing crimson, with a texture of velvet. A truly magnificent rose and a free and constant bloomer. 25 cents.

GEN. JACQUENINOT (Gen. Jacmeno).—A magnificent crimson rose, turning to scarlet; very fragrant. 25 cents.

ETOILLE DE FRANCE (A twal duh France, Star of France).—Clear red, velvety, crimson. Considered by experts to be the handsomest rose in the world. The Gold Medal rose of France. Really a magnificent creation, which no rose connoisseur could afford to miss. 40 cents.

HELEN GOULD.—One of the most famous of all the red roses, and rightly, as it is of great beauty and value. 25 cents.

PAPA GONTIER (Pa-pa Gonto).—A rich, brilliant red, free-blooming rose. 25 cents.

PINK ROSES.

PAUL NERON (Paul Naron).—A giant pink rose of grand upright growth and wonderful grace and beauty. 25 cents.

BRIDESMAID.—A fine, deep-pink rose, interesting for its great beauty as well as its sentimental name. 25 cents.

MAMAN COCHET (Mama Cochay).—Among the very finest of all the grand family of pink roses. A truly superb variety. 25 cents.

LA FRANCE.—Another splendid pink rose. 25 cents.

PINK KILLARNEY.—A splendid rose. Heavy and long blooming. 25 cents.

WHITE ROSES.

THE BRIDE.—Dear to the hearts of rose lovers, not only for its sentimental name, but for its own glorious white self. 25 cents.

WHITE LA FRANCE.—A pure white rose with a shading of fawn color. 25 cents.

KAISERIN (Kiserine) **AUGUSTA VICTORIA.**—Considered by many the grandest white rose in the world. 25 cents.

MARIE GILLOT (Marry Guiyo).—One of the best bearers and most beautiful of all the white roses. 25 cents.

WHITE KILLARNEY.—The cream of the new white roses. 25 cents.

YELLOW ROSES.

PERLE DE JARDINS (Pearl duh Zhardeen, Pearl of the Garden).—A clear, rich, golden yellow rose. 25 cents.

MLLE. F. KRUGER.—A very deep-yellow rose, strikingly handsome. 25 cents.

ETOILE DE LYON (Atwal duh Lyon, Star of Lyons).—Deep golden yellow. A double rose. A magnificent bloomer. 25 cents.

BLAUSCHMIDT.—One of the grand new roses. White with just a hint of pink. 25 cents.

CLIMBING ROSES.

MARECHAL NEIL (Marshal Neel).—All in all, this is the most popular of all roses, as it is the most refinedly beautiful. Blooms an indescribable tint of yellow that is most beautiful. Graceful climbing vines no less so. Verily, all in all, a poem in roses. 40 cents.

YELLOW RAMBLER.—A luxuriant grower and heavy bearer of beautiful yellow roses. 25 cents.

CLIMBING METEOR.—Blooms deep, vivid, velvety crimson, studding its beautiful vine like living meteors. A beautiful thing. 25 cents.

CRIMSON RAMBLER.—A rampant grower and most profuse bloomer of flaming red blooms. 25 cents.

WHITE RAMBLER.—A rapid climber and grower, bearing clusters of snow-white roses. 25 cents.

MRS. ROBERT PERRY.—A superb white climbing rose.

VIOLET PLANTS.

Another flower woven with the very web and woof of human sentiment is the shily beautiful violet. Grown in beds it is fine. It is especially valuable to border walks and beds, where its vivid green foliage all the year round, except the very dead of winter in cold climates, adds greatly to the general effect of the finest lawns or gardens and equally well adorns the walk to the humblest cabin. 100 plants, \$1.00; 1,000 plants, \$5.00.

PONDEROSA LEMON PLANTS.

This evergreen pot plant is not only a beautiful ornament to any room in the house, as it can stand a very low temperature, but a most attractive curiosity, the enormous flaming yellow fruit it bears weighing sometimes as much as four pounds; and they make excellent lemonade withal. Price, 50 cents.

HOW TO BEAUTIFY A HOME

—AND MAKE IT A HOME.—

TREES.—Plant about thirty feet apart and not too near the house, which they will crowd as years bring growth and spread of limbs. Also do not plant too near the hedge. Place the trees so that any desired door, window or porch, may be shaded from the morning, noon-day or evening sun, according to the exposure. Silver maples, a beautiful, quick growing maple, thrives everywhere. Umbrella tree, unsurpassed in beauty as a shade tree, thrives south of Potomac and Ohio rivers. These trees 50 cents each.

EVERGREEN HEDGE.—Surround your place with it, trimming that around the front yard low, say 2½ feet. That around the back yard or lot can be trimmed to 8 or 10 feet to give privacy or protection from cold winds. Two year old plants, which will make a perfect hedge the first year, price, 30 cents per yard of hedge (two plants to the foot). Plants that will make perfect hedge second year (one to foot), 15 cents per yard. Smaller plants can be bought cheaper, but it takes more of them and longer to make a hedge, and costs more in the end.

ROSES.—They show beautifully planted along inside the hedge about four feet from it. The dark green of the hedge throwing the roses in splendid relief. Or they can be planted along the walk. One dozen large field grown rose bushes, superb varieties, red, white, pink, yellow and shaded, \$2.50.

ORNAMENTAL TREES.—Be sure to plant one or two Silver Poplars where their shining silvery foliage will show against a green back ground. The effect is most charming. Price, 50 cents.

FRUIT.—Every house with even a small piece of land should not fail to have some fruit. The following kinds will give peaches from May to November, inclusive; apples all the year round:

APPLES AND PEARS.—Plant thirty feet apart each way with peach trees between each apple or pear tree. They will ripen as follows: Early Colton, May; Early Harvest, June; Early Strawberry, July; Ellis Everbearing, July and August; Magnum Bonum, September; Winesap, Stayman and York Imperial, October, and keep all winter. Price, per dozen, \$2.25.

PEARS.—Plant Early Harvest, Le Conte and Keifer, 35 cents each.

PEACHES.—This delicious, wholesome and quickly grown fruit, should be planted even if the others have to be omitted. Early Wonder, May; Greensboro, early June; Dewey, late June; Bell of Georgia, early July; Ambrosia, mid July; Stonewall Jackson, late July; Eaton's Gold, September; White Heath, late September and October; Albright's October, October and November. One dozen trees, \$1.75.

JAPAN PLUMS.—The most delicious and strikingly beautiful fruit. Plant like peaches. Red June; for June, Abundance, July; Climax, Ogan and Hale, later July.

STRAWBERRIES.—These can be grown in large quantities on any spare piece of ground, or will do well set between the rows of peaches, three rows to each middle. Plant Missionary, early; Tiptop, Great Scott and Florella, for medium, early and late. These last three are giants in size and all are of the most delicious flavor. Price, \$1.00 per hundred.

ASPARAGUS.—One hundred Asparagus roots, set 1½ feet apart each way, can be put in a bed 5x30 feet and will supply a family for a generation. Price, \$1.25 per hundred.

DELIVERED FREE.

All orders for above to the value of \$5.00 or over, at prices named on this page, delivered free anywhere east of Mississippi river; also free with it our 100-page manual, telling how to grow all of above with success, if asked for.

CHICKENS AND EGGS OF PRIZE-WINNING BREEDS

A man can no more afford to raise scrub chickens than he can to raise scrub cows, scrub hogs, scrub horses, or to be a scrub—a business scrub—himself. He must get the maximum of profit out of everything on the place or get left. The best breeds of chickens, as compared with the ordinary dunghills, will yield at the very lowest estimate twice as many eggs or twice as many pounds of poultry in the length of time and on the same feed. In comparison with the great advantage the difference in the cost of the improved breed of eggs and chickens is insignificant. And of these varieties we keep only the bluest blooded strains, the very aristocracy of Chickendom. All eggs are from carefully mated fowles.

RINGLET BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK.—

What the Berkshire is among hogs, the Jersey among cows, the American among men, the Plymouth Rock is among chickens—the get-there breed. As layers, as setters, as mothers, they stand at the very tip-top. Then they make the earliest and best broilers, the quality of their meat, old and young, being the very best. No other fowl equals them in healthiness, or can be as economically kept or will give as big returns in eggs and meat for the money they cost. Stands confinement best of all kinds.

Pen No. 1, headed by Perfection, our fine Ring-let Cock, with 9 best hens. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Other good pens, \$1.50 per 15. Fowls, \$6.00 to \$10.00 per trio. Cocks, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each.

We can also furnish eggs and fowls from the following breeds: Eggs, \$1.50 per 15. Fowls, \$6.00 per trio. Cocks, \$3.00 each—

Buff Plymouth Rocks,

Indian Runner Ducks,

Pekin Ducks,

White Plymouth Rocks,

(Fays White Egg Strain,)

(Imperial Strain,)

S. C. Rhode Island Reds,

S. C. White and Brown Leghorns, Partridge and White Wyandottes,

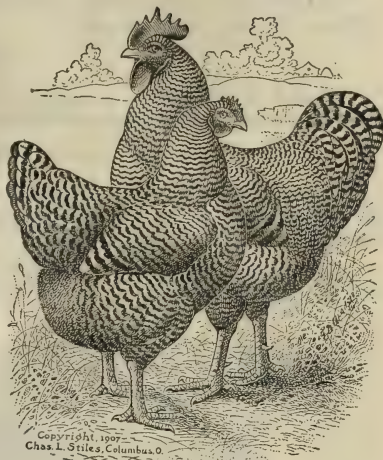
(Thompkins Cherry Red Strain,)

(Wycoff's Strain,)

Black Minorcas.

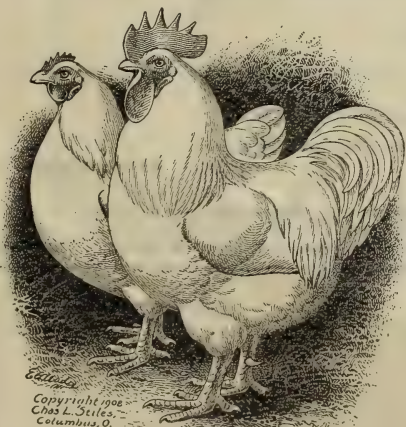
We guarantee satisfaction.

HIGHEST GRADE FOWLS AND EGGS



KITTRELL FOWL CO. Kittrell, N. C.

THOROUGH BREED ORPING TONS



Suppose a chicken Solomon, one who knew chickens from Claw to Comb, had the power to create the ideal bird, one that kept squarely on her job of egg and meat-making and took no holiday, what would the outcome be? Health, size, and quickness to mature, an early and steady layer, a good setter, hatcher and mother; one that thrives best in confinement and kept too busy to fly over a three-foot fence, and last, but greatest, could convert a quart of feed into the most eggs and chickens, and do it the quickest. The Orpington, all that. She is simply business itself wrapped up in feathers.

S. C. WHITE ORPINGTONS.

Pen No. 1. Headed by a son of the Prize-Winning Imported Cock, Champion of England, mated with 11 Killerstrass Strain Hens. You can raise prize winners from this pen. Eggs, \$4.00 per 15.

Pen No. 2. Headed by Snow Drift, our fine white Cock, mated with 10 finest pullets. Eggs, \$2.50 per 15. Other Pens eggs at \$1.50 per 15. Fowls, \$10.00 to \$25.00 per trio—two hens and one cock. Cocks, \$5.00 to \$15.00 each.

BUFF ORPINGTONS.

Pen No. 1. Headed by Gold Boy, our perfect Buff Orpington Cock, mated with 10 Cook Strain Hens. Eggs, \$3.00 per 15. Other pens, \$1.50 per 15. Fowls, \$7.00 to \$10.00 per trio—two hens and one cock. Cocks, \$3.00 to \$6.00 each. We guarantee satisfaction.

KITTRELL ORPINGTON YARDS, Kittrell, N. C.

DEWBERRIES.

LUCRETIA.—This is the standard variety, a sure and heavy bearer. Plants of other kinds can be supplied if required.

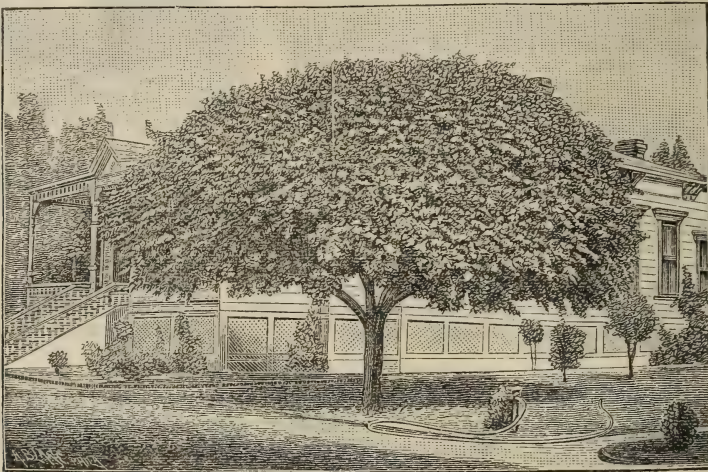
BLACKBERRIES.

EARLY HARVEST.—An early, heavy-bearing kind, universally popular, and good for table or market. Plants of other kinds can be supplied.

RASPBERRIES.

CUTHBERT. OHIO.—We find these two raspberries to be the most universally successful and popular, being heavy bearers and of good quality. Plants of other kinds can be supplied.

JAPAN WALNUT.—A beautiful quick-growing tree that makes an excellent nut. Valuable to plant in yards for shade or in larger quantities. Special low price on large quantity.



Umbrella Tree

DELIGHTED WITH TREES AND MODE OF PACKING.

I was delighted with the trees. They certainly are fine. I never saw trees packed so nicely.
Orangeburg County, S. C., January 25, 1911.

F. V. WANNAMAKER.

AN INDIANA CUSTOMER OF SIX YEARS STANDING RECOMMENDS OUR PLANTS.

I have been talking to people about your plants. I tell them they are first-class stock and true to the name. I have been using your plants about six years or more, and they have always given good satisfaction. Give me your price per 1,000 on enclosed order and let me hear from you soon. May take more orders.

Clark County, Indiana.

HAMILTON JACKSON.

ORDER SHEET

WHEN WRITING ABOUT ORDER PLEASE REFER TO NUMBER GIVEN ON ACKNOWLEDGEMENT POSTAL WHICH IS MAILED UPON RECEIPT OF ORDER.. ORDER CANNOT BE PLACED UNLESS NUMBER IS REFERRED TO

Post-office _____ County _____ State _____

Express Office

[illegible]

Ship by _____ On or about _____
(Mail, Express or Freight.)

Date of Order _____ 19____

Please bear in mind that we sell Strawberry Plants, Cabbage Plants, Fruit Trees of all kinds, Shade and Pecan Trees, Fig Bushes, Grape Vines, Hedge Plants, Rose Bushes, Asparagus, Rhubarb and Horseradish Roots, Ornamental Shrubs and Vines for Lawns, Evergreens.

[illegible]

Do not fill out till you read notes on next page.

Never write about an order that has been booked without giving its number.

Orders for trees for less than \$1.00 must add 25c extra to pay the packing.

All larger tree orders and all other orders whatever packed free.

(TEAR OFF HERE.)

WE DELIVER FREE NOTHING IN THIS CATALOGUE EXCEPT COLLECTIONS ON PAGE 29-34

Grapes.

See Pages 33 and 34 for Price-List.

SCUPPERNON GRAPES.—The most wonderful of all the grape family. In lusciousness of flavor not surpassed, and hardly equaled by any grape or fruit that grows. Immensely prolific, and needing no attention after the first two or three years except to provide a frame or "arbor" for the rapidly spreading vines to grow on and be supported. There is scarcely any limit to the age to which it lives, or to the quantity of grapes a vine will bear. The original vine found on Roanoke Island, N. C., by the first English settlers on this continent is said to yet thrive and bear. I have seen single vines that I am sure were loaded with over twenty-five bushels at one time.

JAMES GRAPE.—A black Scuppernong, but larger, and by some considered even more luscious and better in all respects. Similar in growth and fully as heavy a bearer. As good for wine as for the table.

Bunch Grape Vines.

See Pages 33 and 34 for Price-List.

The grape vine takes up such little room and yields such a heavy crop of the most delicious and wholesome fruit that no garden should be without them. They can be planted along the fence or on each side of the garden walk. If so planted and trained over the walk in a trellis they bear heavily, the bunches of grapes completely roofing the leafy arch. Thus grown they form an exceedingly beautiful and attractive feature of the garden, not to mention their value in fruit. Or they can be planted and trained on stakes set in the ground.

The bunch grape is noted the world over not only for its deliciousness, but also for its wholesomeness. People who can eat no other fruit, except perhaps the peach, eat grapes not only without harm, but often with benefit to their health. In fact, the grape cure is a well recognized system of dietics in some countries. The grape was doubtless the first fruit, and perhaps the first plant cultivated by man.

MOORE'S EARLY.—A large, dark purple, very early grape of excellent quality. In fact, we find it to be the very earliest, good and reliable grape that we have ever seen. Prolific bearer. Succeeds everywhere.

CONCORD.—A fine, purple grape, closely following Moore's Early, and giving a succession of grapes for a long while. Concord is an immense bearer of most excellent and wholesome fruit. Great also for wine. A standard grape everywhere.

DELAWARE.—A smaller red grape, but borne in large bunches. Famous for its delicate flavor and as a dessert grape.

NIAGARA.—The best, most popular and most generally successful white grape. A truly excellent variety.

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTION OF TREES, PLANTS, ETC., DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE EAST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The same collections are shipped west of the Mississippi at the following prices:
\$5.00 collection, \$6.00; \$2.50 collection, \$3.00; \$1.75 collection, \$2.10.

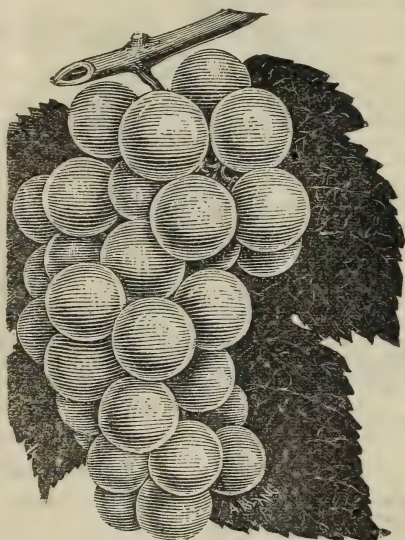
These trees are not mere whips that can be sent by mail, but large, well-rooted, well-grown stock. They are guaranteed to be equal to the highest class trees or plants sold by any one. The reason that the prices are lower is because we sell direct to the people, thus saving them the profits of peddlers, agents and dealers.

Each collection is made up of the best varieties and of those which ripen in succession, so as to grow fruit for the longest possible season. If any variety listed should happen to be sold out, we reserve the privilege of substituting others as good.

See page 11 for directions for planting fruit trees with strawberry plants set between. The month in parenthesis shows when each variety ripens.

HOW TO GET ANY COLLECTION FREE.

Get up a club all at one time, or at different times during the same season, for any five of the following collections, and we will give you and deliver free a collection of that kind.



(Continued from page 29.)

COLLECTION A. (\$5, Delivered Free.) 26 FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES, choicest early, medium and late varieties. Will plant three-fourths of an acre, and peach or plum (see page 7) and strawberry plants can be set between:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 2 Early Colton (May). | 4 Magnum Bonum (Oct.) |
| 2 Yellow Transparent (June). | 2 York Imperial (fall and winter). |
| 2 Red June (June). | |
| 2 Early Harvest (late June). | 4 Winesap (fall and winter). |
| 2 Summer Pearmain (August). | 4 Stayman (fall and winter). |
| 2 Grimes' Golden (Sept.) | |

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION B. (\$5, Delivered Free.) 40 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES, choicest early, medium and late varieties. Will plant one-fourth of an acre, and strawberry plants can be set between:

- | | |
|---------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Early Wonder (May). | 6 Elberta (Early August). |
| 3 Sneed (Early June). | 2 Crawford's Late (late August). |
| 4 Dewey (mid-June). | |
| 4 Greensboro (June). | 3 Eaton's Gold (early September). |
| 1 Ambrosia (July). | |
| 6 Carman (mid-July). | 2 White Heath (late September). |
| 4 Belle of Georgia (late July). | |
| 2 Burk (late July). | 2 Stinson's October (Oct.) |

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION C. (\$5, Delivered Free.) First-class Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees. Will plant about one-fifth of an acre, and strawberry plants can be set between: (See page 11.)

7 APPLE TREES:

- 1 Early Colton (May).
- 1 Red June (June).
- 1 Early Harvest (late June).
- 1 Magnum Bonum (Oct.).
- 1 Winesap (fall and winter).
- 1 York Imperial (fall and winter).
- 1 Mammoth Black Twig (fall and winter).

3 PEAR TREES:

- 1 Early Harvest (June).
- 1 Garbert (September).
- 1 Kieffer (October).

4 PLUM TREES:

- 2 Climax (June).

10 PEACH TREES:

- 1 Early Wonder (May).
- 1 Sneed (June).
- 1 Greensboro (late June).
- 1 Carman (early July).
- 1 Belle of Georgia (late July).
- 1 Elberta (early August).
- 1 Crawford's late (late August).
- 1 Eaton's Gold (early September).
- 1 White Heath (late September).
- 1 Stinson's October (October).

- 2 Abundance (July).

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION D. (\$5, Delivered Free.) First-class Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants:

5 APPLE TREES:

- 1 Early Colton (May).
- 1 Early Harvest (June).
- 1 Magnum Bonum (Oct.).
- 1 Stayman (fall and winter).
- 1 Winesap (fall and winter).

6 PEACH TREES:

- 1 Early Wonder (May).
- 1 Greensboro (June).
- 1 Carman (July).
- 1 Ambrosia (July).
- 1 Elberta (August).
- 1 Eaton's Gold (Sept.).

1 PEAR TREE:

- 1 Kieffer (October).

250 STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

- 50 Gandy (late).
- 100 Excelsior (very early).
- 100 Improved Lady Thompson (early).

2 PLUM TREES:

- 1 Climax (June).
- 1 Abundance (July).

7 GRAPE VINES:

- 1 Moore's Early (July).
- 2 Concord (August).
- 1 Niagara (August).
- 1 Delaware (August).
- 1 James (October).
- 1 Scuppernon (October).

Also our 100 page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION E. (\$5, Delivered Free.) First-class Strawberry Plants, Asparagus Roots and Horseradish:

1,000 STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

- 50 Dunlop.
- 250 Excelsior.
- 50 Virginia.

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

- 300 Klondike (early).
- 250 Aroma (late).
- 100 ASPARAGUS ROOTS.
- 12 HORSERADISH ROOTS.

COLLECTION F. (\$5, Delivered Free.) 1,600 FIRST-CLASS EARLY, MEDIUM AND LATE STRAWBERRY PLANTS:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 400 Excelsior (very early). | 200 Dunlop. |
| 50 Virginia. | 400 Klondike. |
| 150 Hedlin. | 400 Aroma (late). |

Also our 100-page Fruit Manual if asked for.

COLLECTION G. (\$2.50 Delivered Free.) 14 FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES:

- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 2 Red June (June). | 2 Magnum Bonum (Oct.) |
| 2 Early Harvest (late June). | 2 Winesap (fall and winter). |
| 2 Summer Pearmain (Aug.) | 2 Stayman (fall and winter). |
| 2 Grimes' Golden (Sept.) | |

COLLECTION H. (\$2.50 Delivered Free.) 20 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES:

- | | |
|---------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 2 Sneed (June). | 2 Crawford (late August). |
| 2 Greensboro (late June). | 2 Eaton's Gold (early September). |
| 2 Carman (July). | |
| 2 Belle of Georgia. | 2 White Heath (late September). |
| 2 Burke (late July). | |
| 2 Elberta (August). | 2 Stinson's October (Oct.) |

COLLECTION J. (\$1.75, Delivered Free.) 9 FIRST-CLASS APPLE TREES:

- | | |
|--------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1 Red June (June). | 2 Magnum Bonum (Oct.) |
| 1 Early Harvest (July). | 2 Winesap (fall and winter). |
| 1 Summer Pearmain (Aug.) | 1 Stayman (fall and winter). |
| 1 Grimes' Golden (Sept.) | |

COLLECTION K. (\$1.75, Delivered Free.) 12 FIRST-CLASS PEACH TREES:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1 Sneed (early June). | 1 Crawford's Late (late August). |
| 2 Greensboro (late June). | |
| 1 Carman (early July). | 1 Eaton's Gold (early September). |
| 1 Belle of Georgia (early July). | 1 White Heath (late September). |
| 1 Burke (late July). | |
| 2 Elberta (early August). | 1 Stinson's October (Oct.) |

THE FOLLOWING COLLECTIONS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS WILL BE DELIVERED FREE ANYWHERE IN THE UNITED STATES AT PRICES NAMED:

COLLECTION L. (\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 500 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, early, medium and late varieties.

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 200 Excelsior (very early). | 100 Aroma (late). |
| 200 Klondike. | |

COLLECTION M. (\$1.50, Delivered Free.) 300 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, early, medium and late varieties:

- | | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| 100 Excelsior (very early.) | 100 Aroma (late). |
| 100 Klondike. | |

COLLECTION N. (\$1.00, Delivered Free.) 150 CHOICE STRAWBERRY PLANTS, early:

- | | |
|----------------------------|------------------|
| 50 Excelsior (very early). | 50 Aroma (late). |
| 50 Lady Thompson. | |

COLLECTION O. (\$2.50, Delivered Free.) 1 dozen Rose Bushes. Your selection.

Our Shade Tree and Evergreen Hedge Department

See Pages 33 and 34 for Price List.

TEXAS UMBRELLA TREES.—(See also picture on preceding page and on last outside cover page). No tree in the world surpasses this in gracefulness and beauty, and none makes a denser shade, or makes it quicker. It makes a great growth, attaining a large size, and lasts for many years. We have some that were planted thirty-five years ago and are still in their prime. They are considered the most striking and beautiful things in town. 2 years, 50 cents.



Sugar Maple.



Silver Maple.

SILVER MAPLE.—This is the quickest growing of all the maple family, and a very handsome tree, making a dense shade. 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents; 8 feet and over, 50 cents.

SUGAR MAPLE.—This is not as fast a grower as the Silver Maple, but it is the standard shade tree over a large region. 5 to 7 feet, 25 cents; 9 feet and over, 50 cents.

SILVER POPLAR.—A quick-growing tree, with trunk and leaves of beautiful silvery sheen. Highly ornamental on a lawn, being one of the handsomest of trees.

The people generally are fast awakening to a sense of the beautiful. They are finding that man can not live by bread alone. That there is possible for us a spiritual, an aesthetic life as well as a material life. And that pleasant surroundings are both a manifestation and an incentive to this higher life—this life that rises above meat and drink and sordid things. They are realizing that a beautiful home with its lawns and flowers not only indicates but that it also promotes the refinement of the dwellers therein.

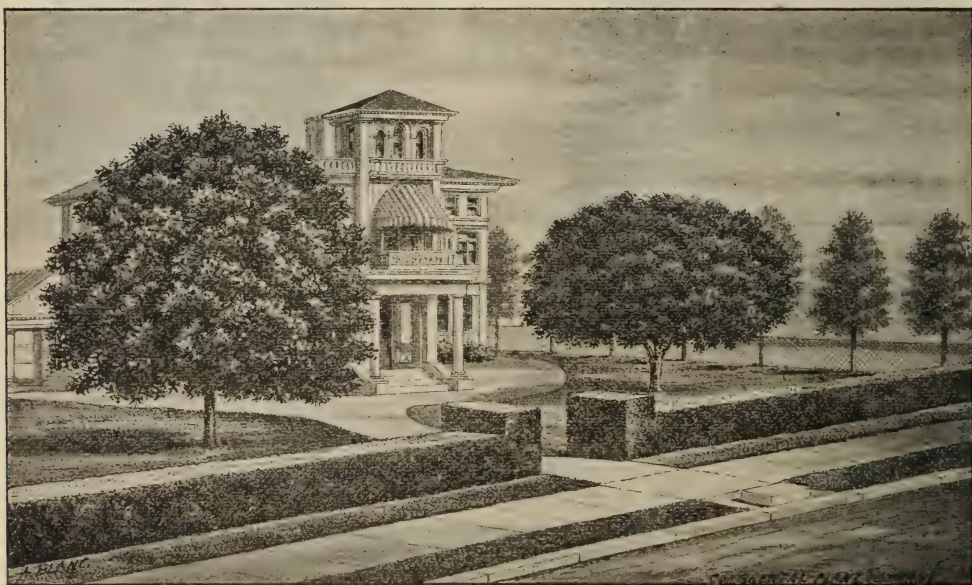
Finding that nearly every customer that we had among the educated classes desired something in this line, we have established a special department to supply it. In it will be found all the leading kinds of shade trees, ornamental shrubs, vines, etc., etc.

Nothing is quite as ornamental to a place as a well-kept evergreen hedge. It is not only strikingly beautiful in itself, but it enhances the other good features of a home. And those features lacking, it gives an air of refinement and coziness to even the poorest and barest surroundings. It is equally beautiful on a large or small scale, in a park covering its hundreds of acres or in a city yard limited to only its hundreds of square feet.

GROWN IN LESS THAN ONE YEAR.—The quickness with which a hedge can be grown from the plants we offer is another strong point in its favor. Plants set in Fall, Winter or early Spring and well manured and cared for will the following Summer make a hedge two and a half feet high and as solid from the ground as a stone wall and as smooth if kept trimmed. This is a good height to keep a hedge for ordinary purposes, for yards and small lawns. However, it can be grown any height up to ten feet or more to answer the purpose desired, being thus valuable to give privacy to a yard or as a wind break to shut off the cold winds from a yard or lot.

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET. CALIFORNIA PRIVET.—We can furnish either of these, either of which will make a close, compact hedge, solid from the ground up. That is, if our directions are followed. We issue a special folder on planting, manuring and pruning these hedges. It is free to every buyer of 100 hedge plants or over if asked for. We sell only large, strictly first-class plants, which will make a fair hedge the first year and a perfect one the second year. Nearly everybody prefers them to lower grade plants, which if a little cheaper are so much smaller that it will take a year longer to make a hedge of them.

We find it best before shipping hedge plants to cut tops back closely. This saves transportation charges, enabling the plant to carry better, saves trouble for the buyer, and insures a dense growth of limbs, something that cannot be obtained unless the plants are perfectly cut back at the start. Those who prefer to have the tops left uncut must be careful to so state in ordering.



Silver Maple.

Umbrella Tree.

Shows the grandly ornamental effect of evergreen privet hedge (solid as a stonewall), Silver Maple, Umbrella Tree and Carolina Poplar, the latter used as fence posts and therefore serving both use and beauty. The hedge can be pruned low or high as a wind break or to give privacy to a back yard.

OUR PLANTS YIELD AT THE RATE OF NEARLY \$2,000 WORTH OF BERRIES AN ACRE.

I have had fine results from your plants which I have grown for several years having sold \$65 worth last year from a 40-foot square in the garden. (About on three-thirtieths of an acre.)

Abbeville County, S. C.

(Mrs.) RICHARD SONLEY.

PRICE-LIST

STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—Well rooted, vigorous plants, all grown from parent plants not only not allowed to weaken themselves by fruiting last spring, but which just before planting were "stripped to the bone" and dipped in a strong liquid fungicide. This renders the plants they produced free from the rust and fungous diseases which annually lessen the strawberry crop of the country 10 to 30 per cent. See page 3.

CASH WITH ORDER PRICES. What book-keeping and bad debts cost we give the cash buyer in low prices and quality.

All lots from 50 up can be selected from as many varieties as buyer chooses, but not less than 25 of each.		Per 25	Per 50	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1,000	Per 1,000 in lots of 3,000 to 5,000	Per 1,000 in lots of 5,000 to 10,000	Per 1,000 in lots of 10,000 and over.
The Giant Trio	Tiptop (Imp.).....	.50	.75	\$1.00	\$3.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00	\$5.00
	Great Scott (Per.).....	.50	.75	1.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Florella (Per.).....	.50	.75	1.00	5.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
	Excelsior (Per.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.15	1.90	1.75
	Heflin's Early (Per.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.15	1.90	1.75
	Virginia (Imp.).....	.40	.50	.65	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Missionary.....	.50	.75	1.00	2.00	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Improved Lady Thompson (Per.) (The great market and table berry.).....	.50	.75	1.00	2.00	4.00	4.00	4.00	4.00
	Klondike (Per.) Famous as a "reshipper". (See page 18.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Brandywine (Per.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Dunlop (Per.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.15	1.90	1.75
	Warfield (Imp.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.15	1.90	1.75
	Haverland (Imp.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50
	Gandy (Per.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	3.00	3.00	3.00	3.00
	Aroma (Per.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.15	1.90	1.75
	Kitty Rice (Imp.).....	.40	.50	.65	1.50	2.50	2.50	2.50	2.50

The above list includes only the leading or standard varieties. In addition we have tested most of the countless new varieties that have come out in the past quarter of a century. The above (about one in a thousand) are the cream of all these varieties. See page 10.

Varieties of strawberry plants marked (Imp) have imperfect or pistillate blooms and should have every fourth row of the field planted in a (Per) perfect or staminate blooming kind. If preferred the bundles can be opened and the two kinds thoroughly mixed in above proportion and thus planted. Some of the heaviest and surest bearing varieties ever known are imperfect or pistillate.

TIME OF SHIPMENTS OF STRAWBERRY PLANTS.—By express or mail (20 cents per 100, postage by mail, 15 cents for 25 or 50) at any time (weather permitting fresh digging) from October 1st to April 15th. By freight from November 1st to March 15th. Plants can be set in the south at any day of fall, winter or spring that the ground is not actually frozen. If protected with a little litter or coarse manure they can be set at the North at any time the ground is not frozen. All express and freight shipments, to save cost in transportation, are packed with the utmost lightness consistent with safety. See page 2 for freight shipments.

SILVER MAPLE.—The largest and best stock of this magnificent shade tree in the country at extremely low rates in quantities.

All our plants and trees are clean, vigorous, well rooted. Each shipment accompanied by certificate of State inspection, showing their freedom from scale and diseases, and to make assurance doubly sure, thoroughly fumigated before leaving us.

A Large Lot of Japan Walnut Trees Extremely Low. Heavy and Sure Bearers of Fine Nuts.

Dozen, 25, 50 or 100 lots can be selected from as many varieties, at same price, as buyer chooses.	Each	Dozen	25	50	100	500	1,000
Apple Trees (see page 16). All varieties, except the three following:.....	.15	\$1.80	\$3.75	\$7.50	\$15.00		
Rabun, 50c. each, Early Colton, Ellis Everbearing.....	.20	2.25	4.50	8.25	15.00		
Peach Trees (see page 12). All varieties, except the three following:.....	.12	1.25	2.50	4.50	7.50		
Early Wonder, Ambrosia and Niagara.....	.20	2.25	4.50	8.25	15.00		
Japan Plum Trees (see page 15).....	.25	2.25	4.50	8.25	15.00		
Apricot Trees (see page 15).....	.40	4.00					
Everbearing Mulberry Trees (see page 19).....	.40	4.00	8.00	15.00	25.00		
Cherry Trees (see page 20).....	.40	4.00	8.50	16.00	30.00		
Pear Trees (see page 19). Keiffer.....	.25	2.75	5.50	11.00	20.00		
Pear Trees. All other kinds.....	.30				30.00		
Pecan Trees (see page 21). Paper Shell varieties.....	1.00						
Pecan Trees—Seedling Trees. (Sure and heavy bearers; nuts not so large).....	.35						
Japan Walnuts (see page 26).....	.50	A Big Lot	Very	Low, in quantities.			
Shade Trees. Umbrella Trees, Sugar Maple Silver Maples.....	.50						
Silver Maples.....	.25						
Evergreens. American and Pyramidal Arbor Vitae, Norway Spruce (see page 20).....	.50						
Magnolia Trees. Very fine (3 to 4 ft. high).....	1.00						
Evergreen Hedge Plants. California Privet, Amoor River Privet (see page 32).....	.10	.75	1.50	2.00	3.50		
Rose Bushes (see page 22).....	.25	2.50					
Ponderosa Lemon Plants.....	.50						
Violet Plants (see page 23).....					1.00		
Grape Vines. (Concord, Delaware, Moore's Early Niagara) (see page 29).....	.10	1.00	1.50	2.75	5.00		
Grape Vines. (Scuppernong and James).....	.25						
Fig Bushes.....	.25	2.50	5.00				
Asparagus Roots.....		.50	.65	.75	1.00	3.00	5.00
Rhubarb Roots		1.00					
Horse Radish.....		.25					
Currant Bushes		1.00					
Gooseberry Bushes		1.00					
Raspberry Plants. (Black and red).....		.75			2.00		
Blackberry Plants.....		.75			2.00		
Dewberry Plants.....		.75			2.00		
Cabbage Plants (see page 35 for prices).....							

LOW EXPRESS RATE.—Being one of the largest shippers, the express company allows us 30 per cent off the regular rates. We pack lightly, and spare no pains to save our customers every cent possible in transportation.

All tree orders for less than \$1.00 must include 25 cents extra to cover actual cost of packing. All larger tree orders and all other orders packed free.

BE SURE TO GIVE THE NUMBER OF YOUR ORDER if you should have occasion to write about it. If you do not, we cannot possibly find it among the thousands on our books. Number is given on acknowledgement postal we mail upon receipt of order.

TO MAKE SURE OF GETTING JUST WHAT YOU WANT, it is always best to send in your order as soon as you receive this catalogue. First-class stock will then be reserved for you and shipped when directed.

Time of shipment of fruit trees, shade trees, hedge plants, rose bushes, grape vines, etc., etc., from October 15th to April 15th

Early Cabbage Plants Guaranteed to Satisfy Purchaser



**EARLY JERSEY
WAKEFIELD**
The Earliest
Cabbage Grown

**CHARLESTON
LARGE TYPE
WAKEFIELD**
Second Earliest

SUCCESSION
The Earliest Flat
Head Variety

**AUGUSTA
TRUCKER**
A little later
than Succession

**SHORT STEMMED
FLAT DUTCH**
Largest and Latest
Cabbage

Important to Growers of Early Cabbage.

**A Crop of Cabbage Produced Ten Days to Two Weeks Earlier than You Are Now Producing
Yours Would Make You Double the Profits.**

By using our **Hardy Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants** you can mature a crop of cabbage ten days to two weeks earlier than they can be grown from plants raised in hot-beds and cold-frames, for the reason that our **Hardy Frost-Proof Cabbage Plants** can be set in the field before the danger of frost and freezes are past. (This cannot be done with cold-frame plants.) They become rooted and established while the land is still cold, and as soon as spring weather opens up the established root growth assimilates the fertilizer, the plants grow off rapidly and mature a head of cabbage from ten days to two weeks earlier than your earliest cold-frame plants.

On account of location and climatic conditions, the outlying sea islands on the South Carolina seacoast are particularly adapted to growing cabbage plants in winter. On account of the continuous wind blowing in from the ocean, heavy white frosts do not form in winter. During the first two months of its growth a cabbage plant will stand a mild freeze, but a white frost will kill it. This freedom from frost enables the grower on these sea islands to sow their seed in the open field in the months of October, November and December, the plants make a slow growth during the cold season, and by the time they are large enough to transplant are practically dormant. When they get in this dormant condition they can be shipped to any section, and will stand both frost and freezes without injury.

Our plants are grown by the most experienced grower on the South Carolina coast, and shipped direct from grower to purchaser. Special express rate is very low and will be quoted on application. We can fill orders any time from December 1 to April 15.

VARIETIES.—Early Jersey Wakefield, Charleston Large Type Wakefield, Succession and Short-stemmed Flat Dutch.

Price—F. O. B. Express Office, Charleston, S. C.: Lots of 1,000 to 5,000, \$1.50 per thousand; 5,000 to 9,000, \$1.25 per thousand; 10,000 and over, \$1.00 per thousand. Plants are packed in cases holding either 500, 1,000 or 2,000 plants to case. Order in these quantities. Five hundred plants of one variety are sold at 1,000 rate.

One pound ordinary soap dissolved in four gallons warm water and sprinkled on the cabbage will drive off all bugs and insects and do no harm to the cabbage.

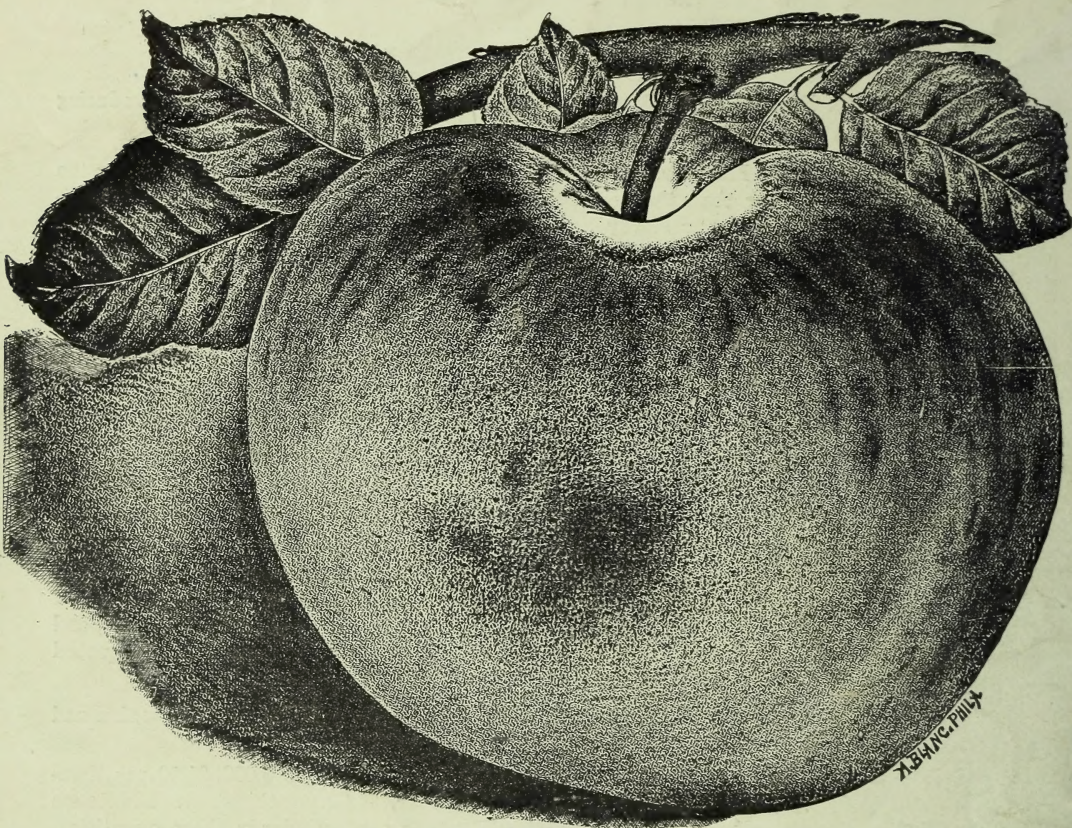
SPLENDID RESULTS FROM OUR CABBAGE PLANTS.

Two years ago we bought cabbage plants of you and got splendid results. Last year we bought elsewhere and result were poor.

Warren County, Ga., February 10, 1910.

C. S. MCGINTY & SON.

One of the Largest Stocks of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry and Plum Trees, Fig Bushes, Grape Vines, Shade Trees, Pecan Trees, Hedge Plants, etc., in the Country. Leaflet free—telling how to make a Perfect Evergreen Hedge the First Year.



All sold direct to the people at wholesale rate, giving to them the large profit—often 75 per cent—usually paid to agents, peddlers and middlemen generally.

THE CONTINENTAL PLANT COMPANY,
Kittrell, N. C.

ADD 25 PER CENT TO YOUR STRAWBERRY YIELD—COST NOTHING.

All observant growers know that rust and obscure fungous diseases, which prevail everywhere, cut down the strawberry crop of the country at least one-fourth, often one-half. Our plants are grown from parent plants, which, before planting, are carefully treated to destroy these diseases, and are free from them.

This is now the most vital point in strawberry growing. (See page 3.)